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## FULL REPORT OF GERMAN MISRULE IN AFRICA ISSUED

British Document States That  
Natives of Southwest Colony  
Should Never Be Handed  
Back to German Brutality

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The report on the natives of Southwest Africa and their treatment by Germany, which Lord Robert Cecil recently announced to be in course of preparation, has now been issued as a Blue Book, together with a parliamentary paper relating to certain trials in the territory in question.

The report has been drawn up by Mr. Edmund H. L. Gorges, British Administrator of Southwest Africa, and is based on evidence drawn from an examination of the German judicial and administrative practice, from documents, official and otherwise, found in the government records at Windhoek, from sworn statements made by Europeans familiar with the country, and by native chiefs, and from the writings of Herr Leutwein, Governor of the colony from 1894 to 1905, Professor Rohrbach, Dr. Karl Dove, and other recognized German authorities.

It can safely be said, it is stated, that there is no question of any importance with which the report deals, concerning which the natives' own accounts cannot readily be confirmed from unimpeachable German sources. The compiler first sets out to give a brief outline of the ways and means by which German influence was introduced, and of the events that led up to the consolidation of that influence by subsequent annexation.

In order to establish a basis from which to examine the matter and obtain a correct perspective, he also quotes utterances of German statesmen and other representative Germans as to Germany's avowed native policies, especially those made previous to 1890, when the Anglo-German agreement was entered into, and which, he observes, doubtless influenced the British statesmen in deciding officially to sanction German annexation of Southwest Africa. Part one of the report, therefore, contains a rapid survey of the history of the country from the time the European first penetrated it, and shows the methods by which Germany established her authority over it, while part two is devoted to an analysis of the position of the natives under criminal law.

The time available for the collection of material, and for a careful collation thereof, Mr. Gorges writes, has been brief, but notwithstanding a large amount of evidence is presented, which contains irrefutable proofs of the gross iniquity with which Germany entered upon her scheme of colonizing this territory of the callous indifference with which she treated the guaranteed rights of the native peoples established there, and of the cruelties to which she subjected those peoples, when the burden became too heavy and they attempted to assert their rights.

It will be found, he continues, that for the native there was, in effect, during the first 17 years after the formal annexation of the country by Germany, no law, and that such protection as the law eventually provided was granted not out of motives of humanity, but because it was at length recognized that the native was a useful asset in the country, and that without his labor, cattle ranching, for which large areas of country are well suited, and diamond and copper mining, were impossible.

In chapter 15 it is pointed out how the German writer, Professor Rohrbach, condemned the extermination of the Herero tribe in 1915, because the cattle and sheep of the Hereros shared the fate of their native masters. There was then no word of sympathy for the unfortunate Herero people, or recognition of their value in the economic scheme of things in the colony. That came later when the mischief had been done.

"Germany," Mr. Gorges continues, "always kept the country close, as far as possible, otherwise it is reasonable to surmise that, had facts been known as we have them now, the powers who subscribed to the resolutions of 1884 and 1890 would have addressed a protest to Germany." In concluding his preface, Mr. Gorges, while he must in fairness say that there are notable exceptions to the general rule, as found in the German colony, men who take a keen and intelligent interest in their subjects and in the welfare of the natives, and who treat their natives reasonably, but their numbers, according to the information at his disposal, are relatively few.

Enough should be found in this report, he concludes, to convince the most confirmed skeptic of the unsuitability of the Germans to control the natives, and also to show him what can be expected if the unfortunate natives of this part of Africa are ever again handed back to their former régime. For their pains in making statements, and for their share in furnishing the information that has been brought together herein, those whose names are mentioned and their associates, would become, if indeed they have not already become, marked men, and their "removal" would only be a matter of time. A campaign of smelting out the police sergeant as he

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR DRAFT RAIDS STATED

United Press via The Christian Science  
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General Gregory assumed complete responsibility for the recent slacker raids in New York, in a letter to the President, which was made public on Wednesday. Censure was placed, however, on officials of the department who employed soldiers and sailors in rounding up the slackers without Mr. Gregory's consent. The reason for the action of the department was based on the provision of the Selective Service Act which empowers police officials to arrest draft evaders. Mr. Gregory states that similar raids were made in Boston and Chicago with excellent results and to the entire satisfaction of the communities affected. The same plan that has been employed heretofore in conducting raids will be used in all future roundups, the attorney-general states, until orders for their discontinuance are received from the President.

## DRY ZONES AROUND COLLEGES ASKED

It Is Regarded as Important to  
Protect Members of the Students'  
Army Training Corps  
From the Influences of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the announcement from Washington on Wednesday that Northeastern College, connected with the Boston Y. M. C. A., had been authorized by the War Department to organize a Students' Army Training Corps in October, the wide possibilities of the movement to establish half-mile dry zones around every college and university in the United States having one of these army units became increasingly significant. The plan is similar to that put forward in Congress to establish half-mile dry zones around war industrial plants.

So many educational institutions are centered in and about Boston that a general order of this character would have far-reaching results. At the headquarters of the Northeastern Department, United States Army, it was said that this problem had not yet been definitely worked out. The fixing of a half-mile dry zone around Northeastern College would close numerous saloons in a district in Boston where the chief educational institutions are concentrated, and where many hundreds of students are gathered, a vast majority of them studying with a view to making themselves more efficient in some activity essential to the success of the war.

Boston University, located practically in the center of the city, also has been authorized to organize a Students' Army Training Corps Unit, and a dry zone about this institution would shut numerous hotels with liquor licenses. Wentworth Institute, situated some distance from Northeastern College, has already been placed in a half-mile dry zone, because it is training many young men along mechanical lines for war service. Somewhat similar work is being conducted at Franklin Union, located just on the edge of the downtown business district, and it is believed possible that such a zone will be fixed about this institution at no distant date.

Furthermore, the Y. M. C. A. is to inaugurate, next Monday night, a Non-Commissioned Officers' School, one of the units being formed under the auspices of the State Committee on Public Safety. Men in the draft will be trained intensively along military lines, for active service. This gives added reason for a dry zone about the Y. M. C. A.

The War Department has been for many months at work improving conditions in Boston cafes and hotels. It is pointed out that the peculiar geographical location of the educational institutions probably would enable

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Hsui Shi-Chang

New President of China, whose election to office has failed to secure the approval of the South

## SOUTH HOSTILE TO CHINESE PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Information from Peking shows that the hostility of the South is being expressed toward Hsui Shi-Chang, the new President elected by parliament, an assembly which the South regards as illegal. It appears that previous to the presidential election a telegram was sent from Canton declaring that the South would refuse to recognize a President elected by the North. Further successes on the part of the Southern troops, resulting in a menace to Poochow, are announced.

The new President, the second to be elected under the Constitution, is a man of wide public experience, a member of the National Academy, and who 10 years ago was Viceroy of Manchuria. His election was brought about, it is said, through the conclusion Parliament reached that he was satisfactory to the military leaders and to Southern China.

The principal offices the new President has held are as follows: In 1905 he was made probationary grand councillor and in the same year he was made Minister of the Interior; in February, 1906, he became grand councillor and in December of the same year went on a mission to Manchuria to make an investigation, following the Japanese invasion. In 1907 he became Viceroy of Manchuria. In February, 1909, he was made Minister of Communications. In July, 1909, he was made director-general of the Tientsin-Pukow railway and became grand secretary in 1910 and later was appointed Vice-Premier in the Prince Ching Cabinet. He was vice-president of the Privy Council in 1911 and the same year he became chief of the general staff. That year also he became chief commissioner for the training of the Imperial Guard and grand guardian of the young Emperor. Following that revolution, in which he took no part, but remained loyal to the dynasty, he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs by Yuan. Between these two men there existed a warm friendship.

## JOINT WAR FUND DRIVE CRITICIZED

Former United States Congress-  
man Declares That Merger  
Will Destroy Enthusiasm as  
Well as Restrict Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To separate collection of funds for camp welfare work is to stimulate the friends of each organization engaged in that work to their best efforts; but to merge them into one is to destroy the enthusiasm of those who are opposed to sectarian propaganda and will necessarily restrict activity in behalf of these funds.

This statement was made to this bureau by Robert Baker, a former congressman of Brooklyn, in discussing the announcement that a single drive to raise money for the seven recognized camp welfare organizations would be held during the week of Nov. 11.

"The advocates of a 'war fund drive,'" said Mr. Baker, "appear to be quite unconscious of the real spirit of the world war."

"Its whole course is proof that free men and free nations cannot be forced to combine. Despite the imminence of the danger to freedom everywhere, each nation now allied against the Central European oligarchies, other than France and Russia, took its own time and made its own decision before it became an ally. Belgium, the keystone of the allied cause, made its individual decision. Great Britain's decision was equally free and individual. Italy, long subjected to the alternate blandishments and threats of Prince von Bülow, finally turned a deaf ear to the tempter and yielded to the appeals of its Garibaldi."

"With us the decision was individual. We were not controlled by the reasons that had determined the action of other nations. So, in turn, other nations came in until now 23 nations constitute the 'Allies.' Our decision was as much due to the war which Germany prosecuted in our midst as to the one she barbarically conducted without. The whole war, in fact, on the part of the Allies, has been the voluntary act of free men. Unity is not a formula. It is not machine made. It exists only where free men voluntarily cooperate."

"This being so, the term 'War Drive' is all the more inept. It in no way properly describes it. Coercion is inadmissible. In nature and method the campaign must be an appeal; an appeal to high and noble sentiments. One cannot be driven to a loving act or a generous gift. Even for so meritorious a purpose as the providing for the comfort and well-being of our boys who in civilization's cause are braving Armageddon's dangers and its indescribable horrors, whatever has the semblance of force is inexcusable."

"Many, for good and sufficient reasons, having the inherent right to dispose of their own property as they please, and chiefly, perhaps, because they deem a secret religious organization, with its basis in what they regard as a religious oligarchy, as not in harmony with democratic institutions or with the spirit of a free people, decline to make their war relief contributions through this sectarian organization. Any attempt to compel them to do so by a war drive can only provoke resentment."

"Because of this and their great admiration for the President, who, with illuminating clearness, has shown that the world struggle is for the emancipation of mankind from every

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## WAR ENFORCING INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Labor and Capital, Working in  
Conjunction With the United  
States War Policies Board,  
Seek Permanent Adjustments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the midst of war activities and preparations for its more efficient prosecution, conferences of all characters are being held in Washington. The most important conferences going on in the national capital at the present time are the daily interchanges of opinion between the representatives of American capital and labor. On mutual good feeling between employers and employees depends, it is realized, the attainment of the highest efficiency for the prosecution of the war. After a generation of armed neutrality, if not open hostility, the two opposing groups do not always see things in the same light, even in the present emergency. They are attempting to negotiate a gigantic bargain amounting to a truce for the period of the war, at least.

These conferences, which have been in progress for weeks, take place every day with the War Policies Board, the duty of which is to settle and smooth out difficulties between the two forces. The board has done much already, and some of the credit for the apparent diminution of labor unrest in the last eight weeks may be due to its offices as a referee. While minor differences have been composed in detail, and as they came up, no general agreement has been reached, nor has a general policy as to wages, hours and working conditions binding on capital and labor alike, been arrived at. It may take several months to evolve such an agreement, but the work is going on from day to day.

These conferences have for their express purpose nothing less than the stabilization of wages for every industry in the United States engaged on war contracts. Capital has been consistently opposed to the standardization of wages, but war conditions have brought about a new state of things, and if stabilization of wages would solve all the difficulty, capital would accept the solution.

The primary purpose of the conferences now in progress is to reach an agreement on the scales of wages in the various trades that will hold for wide localities, if not for the entire country. The labor turnover of the present year is probably the largest in the history of any country. Of the several reasons for the constant migration of labor from plant to plant, the most important was the pursuit for higher wages. Even when work is plentiful, movement from one place to another means loss of the workman's time and often loss of the experience and training he had in his former employment, not to mention the bad effects on the plants which take in new men every day.

The representatives of labor protest that they aim not at higher wages for their men, but so far since the entrance of this country into the war, few controversies have been settled without an increase in wages. Negotiations have temporarily reached a standstill because of the alleged refusal of employers to agree to labor's proposal for a basic 8-hour day in every trade. The American Federation of Labor stands behind this demand. "President Wilson and Congress support us in this stand, however, and in the end we expect our proposal to be accepted," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor recently. "The big employers may be counted upon to fight these propositions to the last."

The "big employers," however, are not now in the position they were two years ago to fight, any more than labor is. The government now is in a unique position. It is drafting the citizens, and it gives contracts and can commandeer plants. The government is in a position to compel acceptance by either capital or labor of any settlement decided upon by the War Labor Policies Board, but the entire effort up to this time has been to secure complete cooperation and allow the opposing groups to work out the problem, so far as possible, between themselves.

The power of the government over employers rests in its power to give or withhold contracts, to give or deny priority for materials, to draft or exempt workmen, and to grant or withhold permission to float bond issues. The power over labor is drawn from General Crowder's "work-or-fight" order and the method of its enforcement. Thus far the negotiations have covered the metal and building trades, which embrace thousands of branches of industry. There has been no need to include the railway workers and the shipyard workers, because of their individual wage adjustment boards.

GERMANS SHELL LIFEBOATS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday).—A survivor of the torpedoed Norwegian ship Eglantine, arriving at Bergen today, declared the vessel was sunk without warning. The Germans shelled the lifeboats. Christiania newspapers assert that U-boat brutality has surpassed all limits. Indignation is expressed throughout the country.

## ATTEMPT TO TAKE ARMS TO IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Wednesday).—Eight Glasgow residents, four men and four women were charged at the High Court in Edinburgh, yesterday, with attempting to take to Ireland firearms and explosives, which were found in suitcases they were carrying, when arrested while waiting for a steamer to Belfast. Letters were found addressed to one man, Michael Callaghan, from Sinn Féin headquarters and from Derry, and he also had an Irish Volunteer membership card.

All four men were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and one woman, Rose Anne Healy, to three months' imprisonment, the charges against two of the women being withdrawn, while the fourth was found not guilty.

## NEW REGISTRANTS' DUTY EMPHASIZED

First Reader of The First  
Church of Christ, Scientist, in  
Boston, Mass., Urges All to  
Enroll Promptly on Sept. 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The following statement was made by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the Wednesday evening meeting on Sept. 11, just prior to the testimonials by members of the congregation:

"At the request of our Government, made to the Directors of this Church, in common with other churches throughout the country, I am asked to make some remarks concerning Registration Day. Probably the majority of people present know that this country, involved as it is in a great war for the ideals of human liberty, has been called upon to enact many laws unusual to its history. The Selective Draft Act has now the approval of practically all the people of this country. They see that it was just and consequently more in accordance with our ideals of government than any other law that could perhaps have been devised. In view of the fact, however, that the war has not been brought to a close, and that more men will be required, our Congress has deemed it wise to enact an amendment to this draft law, which requires that men between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be subject to military service. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that as far back as 126 years our Congress enacted a similar law, and so in a certain way this law is not entirely new in the history of our country. The greater portion of this audience are either Christian Scientists or are interested in the study of Christian Science. They recognize the government of divine Principle, and have subscribed to the doctrine that this Principle must be demonstrated in human affairs. In the presence of such an audience no admonition, perhaps, is necessary in regard to any just law or their duty with respect to it. We are accustomed to do our duty joyously, and without any urging. Consequently those who come under this new Selective Draft Act will without doubt be ready to meet all of its requirements, whatever they may be, and those who do not come under it will be and are ready to stand back of our country in this great endeavor to establish on a firm basis the ideal of human liberty."

"Tomorrow, Thursday, has been set aside for Registration Day. It is, therefore, under this law your duty to repair to the polling places in your respective precincts, and there to comply completely with the requirements made for registration. It is well for us to remember that in so doing we are able not only to accomplish a duty, but to take part in a great demonstration. It is a privilege to live in such times as these, and to take part in all that means the establishment of divine Principle in human affairs. Let us, therefore, be early at the polling places, let us register intelligently and promptly, and aid others who may require some service of us. Let us fulfill all the requirement of this just law, and let us make of this day of Registration, Thursday, September 12th, 1918, a memorable day in the history of our country."

## A Power in the War

Enrollment Represents Mobilization of  
Country's Full Military Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is estimated that 13,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, will go to their registration places on Thursday and be enrolled in the national cause. The registration will represent the mobilization of the full military power of the United States. It is the expectation that from the number of men whose names will go on the rolls today will be drawn the force that, combined with the armies now in France, will bring defeat to Germany. Wednesday was a memorable day at the office of the provost marshal-general. The preparations for the great registration had been completed to the most minute detail, and General Crowder was confident that the great function

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## GERMANS TRY IN VAIN TO RETAKE LOST TERRITORY

Counter-Attacks of von Ludendorff Meet With Immense  
Losses—British Troops Begin  
Movement Toward Armentières

War Summary specially written for The  
Christian Science Monitor

From Flanders to Soissons, von Ludendorff, realizing the danger of his position, has been re-acting in a series of violent counter-attacks, all of which have been repulsed with immense losses to his troops. It is a species of tactics which he has attempted before, but which has never proved profitable. It means an immense loss of man-power, and even if successful in places is hardly ever worth the price. Some of the most violent of these attacks have been delivered on the high ground between Laffaux and Nanteuil. The mass which the Americans and French under General Mangin have occupied here is of enormous importance to the defense, such importance that heavy reinforcements have been hurried down to recapture it, but only with the result that the number of prisoners taken has shown that 80 of these have come from not less than five regiments. If the anxiety of von Ludendorff to recover this position is so great that he sacrifices troops in this way, it may be taken for granted that he is perfectly well aware that without it he cannot prevent the turning of the Chemin des Dames.

## The Kaiser's Last Message

Meantime it is evident that something of the truth is sinking into the German consciousness. Thus the Kaiser, in a message to the German National Soldiers' Union, printed in the Köln Gazette, has dropped all talk of conquests. He is now calling upon the people to exert their military and moral strength in breaking the destruction of the enemy who is charging upon them from all quarters of the earth. This is, of course, a very different story to the breakfast in Paris, the dinner in London, and the various menus of victory. As a matter of fact nobody knows better than the Kaiser that the tide has finally turned, and that the ebb back into Germany has already begun.

At the other extreme end of the line the British have begun a circling movement towards Armentières. Armentières is the advance post for the group of industrial cities, Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing and represents to them practically what Bapaume, Péronne, and Noyon meant to Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon. A successful advance here will bring the British to the gates of Lille, and into the maze of railways and industries which lie in the triangle of which Lille and Tourcoing may be taken as the base, and Tournai as the apex.

## COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Tonight's German official report on the war says: "The day was quiet."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The German official report, made public today, says:

"During the repulse of English partial advances south of Ypres and north of La Bassée Canal we took prisoners."

"South of the Péronne-Cambrai road fresh English attacks again led to violent fighting to the south of Gouzeaucourt and round Epehy. The enemy reached our first lines at a few points. We drove him back in counter-attacks. Three thousand prisoners remained in our hands."

"Partial attacks by the French on both sides of the Ham-Sart Tilman road delivered by surprise, after artillery preparation, were repulsed."

"There was local fighting north of the Ailette River. Between the Ailette and the Aisne the artillery fire increased to great violence in the afternoon. The enemy advanced in the evening to strong attacks. They failed in front of our line."

It was officially announced in a dispatch from London, England, tonight, that the reported capture of 3000 prisoners mentioned in the German official report today was an error and should have been 300.

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

HAVRE, France (Wednesday).—The Belgian official communiqué, issued tonight, says:

"This morning, with a view of enlarging upon our successes of Aug. 26 and Sept. 2, we stormed enemy positions on a two and a half kilometer front."

"We captured enemy works, realizing an advance of 400 meters. We captured 71 prisoners and five machine guns."

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Sir Douglas Haig issued a communiqué, tonight, which reads as follows:

"North of Epehy, in early morning operations, we advanced our line and captured some prisoners."

"In the neighborhood we made further progress."

"West of Gouzeaucourt, this after-

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## DEFEATIST AGENTS SENTENCED IN ITALY

Terms of Imprisonment for Five Agitators Involved in Turin Riots Immediately Before the Italian Defeat at Caporetto

Rome, Italy.—The trial of the persons accused of responsibility in the Turin riots of August, 1917, through the propaganda they had carried on by means of meetings, lectures, and so on has resulted in the condemnation of five men and one woman to terms of imprisonment varying from six years to three years and one month. Those who have been sentenced are Francesco Barbaris, Giuseppe Piazzi, Saverio Barbato, Maria Gidice, Pietro Rabbazzi, and Melchior Serrati. Barbaris, a Socialist agitator, has received a sentence of six years imprisonment, and Serrati, formerly director of the Avanti, the organ of the Official Socialist Party, one of three years and six months. The trial lasted over a fortnight. The prisoners were accused, firstly, of defeatist propaganda, carried on with a view to hastening peace, of instigating the workers to leave their work, and the soldiers to desert, and thus of weakening the national resistance, and secondly, of responsibility for the Turin riots with their conflicts between the people and the soldiers which occurred about two months before the disaster of Caporetto. There was a very serious shortage of flour and bread in Turin at the time, and the effort has been made to attribute the riots solely to this cause. It has been pointed out, however, that shortages of bread and flour occurring in other parts of Italy did not lead to similar manifestations and that the Turin agitation quickly assumed an anti-war character.

A number of witnesses have been heard during the trial, among them being the former prefect Signor Verdini who ceased to be prefect of Turin after the riots, and the former Mayor, Commandatore Usiglio. Considerable freedom of speech was allowed to the prisoners during the trial, both with regard to the witnesses and the conduct of the officials, so much so in fact that the matter is being made the subject of an investigation to Signor Orlando by Signor Centurione. A meeting at which representatives of the Soviet had been present played a considerable part in the evidence.

Colonel Advocate Rusotti, in his speech for the prosecution, said that some people held that the prisoners were traitors deserving extreme penalties, while others, on the other hand, saw in them apostles of a lofty idealism. He reviewed the course taken by the Socialist meetings in Turin, and denied that ordinary defeatism was in question. It was more serious than that, he said; what had been done had aimed at disturbing the solidarity of the army and weakening the national resistance. He disclaimed any intention of accusing the prisoners of intentional treason against their country, but declared that they had used means likely to weaken the army and the nation, and that the propaganda carried on in establishments where war work was being done was not merely of an economic character but amounted to sabotage. The fact that the prisoners were traitors had endeavored to lay the responsibility for the riots on the economic factor, the flour shortage, and to deny the political factor, was also brought out by the speaker.

He quoted reported sayings of Barbaris, declaring that such socialism was not international, but anti-national, and that the man in question was a maker of "inflammatory gas." Of Serrati he said that he was personally sincere. Serrati, he said, had excused certain agitators of a defeatist character at Milan and had hoped to see them followed by similar occurrences at Turin. He also quoted the statement made by one of the witnesses that Serrati had followed up his translation, or it has been alleged, his mistranslation, of the speeches of the members of the Soviet with the cry: "Viva the Russian Revolution and also that of Italy."

The last to speak among the counsel for the defense was Signor Treves, the well-known Official Socialist deputy, who lamented the fact that a group of persons was being tried for having uttered certain words and phrases collected by the police, while in Parliament and other places other persons had said as much. He denied that the expression of an opinion could constitute treason and hoped that the propaganda of which these persons were accused would be viewed as an outlet for feeling.

Finally came Serrati's self-conducted defense. His interruptions had been frequent during the trial which he had more than once declared to be of a political character, while early in the proceedings he had insisted on the reading of the Zimmerwald manifesto. At one time he elicited the fact that the Christians as well as the Official Socialists had been said to have incurred responsibility in the matter of the Turin riots. He declared that for 25 years he had been writing and speaking in the same way. If he were condemned he might as well be condemned for life, because, at the conclusion of his sentence, he should do as much again. He talked at some length also of Russia and of Nikolai Lenin.

Commenting on the trial, the Corriere della Sera says that the Italian public has been able to perceive by the speeches of the accused and of the counsel for the defense that all those who were guilty were not in court and that they did not all belong to the Official Socialist party. It goes on to comment on the Socialist contention that complete liberty of speech is in-

necuous, and declares that to prove such a thesis in war time it must be shown that speeches have no effect on their hearers and that the party which lays such stress on oral propaganda can hardly maintain such a point of view. The party of the speakers and the preachers know, it declares, the power of speech and therefore speech against resistance in the war becomes treasonable work.

Treves was right, however, it says, in declaring that as much had been said in Parliament and in other places as by the accused. Barbaris himself had probably said nothing more serious than that exclamation made in the Chamber, that there must not be another winter in the trenches.

## BRITISH PLAN FOR PENAL REFORMS

Official Committee Recommends More Control by Women and Development of Probation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some interesting proposals have been made to the Home Secretary during the last few months by the committee of the Penal Reform League, which indicate that public opinion is moving along more progressive lines and is showing a keener interest in the intelligent treatment of prisoners of all kinds, both juvenile and adult.

The first recommendation is that at least two women should be added to the prison commission, or that the prison commission should appoint a special committee of women to act as directors of women's prisons and the women's portions of His Majesty's prisons. Next in order come the proposals that the governors of women's prisons should invariably be women. They recommend that steps be taken to bring before all judges and magistrates the advisability of allowing responsible persons, especially women interested in child welfare, to attend juvenile courts, even if not parties to the case being tried. They point out that it is undesirable to ask women to leave the court, when men unconnected with the court or with the case under trial are allowed to remain, and ask that, where a woman or a girl is a party to a case or is called as a witness, the presence of a woman to stay by the side of such woman or girl shall be secured.

These improvements seem so elementary and so reasonable that their acceptance cannot meet with much opposition. With the advent of female suffrage an entirely fresh outlook will be given to female prison-life, and the long delayed cooperation of women with men in dealing with offenders will be brought about. Already further progress has been made. At Aylesbury, women are first and second in command, and it is to be hoped that the commissioners will soon put Holloway Female Prison under the care of women. At Cork, the Irish Prisons Board have separate management of the women's side. The time cannot be very far off when the cooperation of men and of women will deal with all questions of prison reform, and in the house-keeping side of prison administration, especially, the work of trained women would effect many needed reforms.

Other steps are being taken to see what can be done as regards the commitment of young persons to prison; various details of prison discipline both for officers and prisoners; reception houses for unconvicted persons, and the subsidizing of societies for probation purposes under the Criminal Justice Administration Act of 1914, section seven. The Home Secretary has been approached with a view to his receiving a deputation upon these matters. The need for homes in each locality in which to house unconvicted prisoners in circumstances which would prove helpful and in the care of persons unconnected with arrest or prosecution, is becoming very great, just as the demand is increasing for some immediate provision for the care of youthful offenders on probation.

Probation work is still in its infancy, but a beginning has been made and the future treatment of the child-delinquent will certainly be based upon the assumption that he is in the care of the state, his natural surroundings having proved unsatisfactory and ineffectual, instead of being regarded in any sense as a criminal. It is very desirable that the powers under the act of 1914 should be put into action as soon as possible and that more available places should be ready for the reception of young probationers, for the system of probation is of unlimited scope and is in its very essence a work of definite reconstruction. There is every reason to hope that in large cities steps will be taken to establish juvenile organization committees in every borough and borough ward so that all philanthropic, educational, and probation workers can link up their efforts. The Home Office is to be congratulated upon its initiation of such an excellent method of coordination.

## WOMEN POLICE IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, recently received a deputation, introduced by Lord Sydenham, to urge the formation of a body of women police in the principal towns in Great Britain, and the establishment of women constables during the war. The two forces would have the special charge of looking after the interests of women and children. It was represented that well trained women, carefully chosen, would be invaluable in purifying the moral atmosphere. Sir George Cave expressed his complete sympathy with the proposal, but pointed out certain legal difficulties. At the same time he promised to consider the whole project with a view to further development.

## AUSTRALIAN PLAN FOR REPATRIATION

Government Outlines Scheme to Help Soldiers on Their Return to Resume Occupations on the Soil and in the Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Australian repatriation scheme is in full operation. Senator Millett, Minister for Repatriation, has aimed at making the scheme worthy of the men and women in whose interests it has been framed, and has succeeded. The scheme includes soldiers, sailors, nurses, doctors and their dependents. The fundamental idea is that neither those who enlisted for active service abroad nor their dependents shall suffer economic prejudice by reason of their military service.

The Repatriation Department undertakes to provide each soldier applying for employment with the opportunity of earning at least a living wage, and until the opportunity is forthcoming, to pay to applicants such amounts as will insure them in some, ranging from 42s. to 66s. weekly, according to circumstances. When employment involving traveling is obtained through the department the removal expenses of the soldier and his family and their household effects may be paid. The department will also provide tools and personal equipment necessary to enable the applicant successfully to follow his trade. Generous provision is made for those disabled through service, and any who are unable to pursue their usual avocations will be trained in other occupations to which disability is no bar. During the period of training, soldiers are guaranteed incomes ranging from 42s. to 66s. weekly, together with a traveling allowance of 3s. if they are in training classes; or a minimum wage of the industry in which they are undergoing training, if such training is being effected in industrial establishments. Apprentices are guaranteed the adult minimum wage in the trade to which they are apprenticed the moment they resume indentures. Those so disabled as to prevent their return to normal efficiency are guaranteed a living wage, and are provided with opportunities to earn at least part of such wage in employments suited to their temperament and capacity. The industries in which they are engaged are to be conducted in community settlements formed in each State. In these settlements there will be national workshops and homes for workers and convalescents, schools and other social accessories.

Men with the inclination, aptitude, and physical capacity for engaging in farming pursuits will be financially assisted on easy, liberal terms to take up land and to acquire the stock and equipment necessary for successful working. Until the land is ready for occupation, they may, if no employment is available, be paid a sustenance allowance, and when land is available the necessary fares and freights to enable them to enter into possession. They will also be entitled to sustenance during the unproductive period of occupation.

In approved cases, soldiers incapacitated to the extent of being unable to engage in their usual employment, and soldiers who prior to enlistment were dependent on businesses which they owned and conducted, will be advanced money to purchase business plant, stock and live stock, to enable them to establish or reestablish themselves. The necessary fares and freights to their places of business will be paid.

Free passages from the Commonwealth to certain conditions be granted to incapacitated soldiers, their wives and children, and to the Commonwealth, to the wives and children of soldiers married abroad, and to fiancées of soldiers and Australian war in the military and naval forces in any part of the King's dominions. Widows and children have been the subject of Senator Millett's special care. Widows with children are entitled to gifts of furniture to enable them to reestablish their homes; and to augment their means of livelihood money will be advanced to them to assist in the purchasing of businesses, plant, stock and live stock; and their pensions will be supplemented and fees paid where widows with or without children decide to undergo training in any calling. They may also be granted rental allowances, or such other assistance as the Minister thinks proper. The provisions for rental allowances are also for gifts of furniture apply equally to totally incapacitated men.

Soldiers not incapacitated will be loaned money to purchase furniture and establish homes. Toward the care and education of orphans and the children of incapacitated soldiers the Minister is empowered, to pay such amounts as he deems fit. The scheme also provides for advances to relieve the burdens of oppressive mortgages effected prior to the soldier's enlistment. Parents have not been forgotten. Mothers and fathers who were dependent upon their soldier sons will be assisted.

To carry out this liberal and statesmanlike scheme, Senator Millett is organizing local committees from one end of Australia to the other. Wherever the soldier finds himself on his return, he will be in touch with willing workers anxious to repay some measure of the debt they owe.

## INDIA TO HAVE SPECIAL POLICE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The discussion which took place recently at the meeting of the man-power sub-committee of the United Provinces illustrates the manner in which the spirit of self-help is spreading in India. It was proposed in the sub-committee by Pandit Jagat Narain that a local mil-

itia should be formed. On this, Sir John Campbell, the representative of the government, remarked that such a militia already existed in the India Defense Force.

The pundit then explained that his idea was rather a body of special constables for watch and ward. He said there was a feeling of unrest and insecurity about, and such a body was needed to assist the local police. He proposed that it should consist of men too old to fight. Sir J. Campbell said that there was no time to try and equip and train such a body while they were endeavoring to raise a large number of fighting men.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a former president of the national congress, supported the idea of a home defense force organized by the people with the approval of the commissioner and collector to defend their own towns and villages from disturbance and dacoity. After further discussion it was agreed that while this proposal was not strictly within the purview of the sub-committee, whose raison d'être was to raise fighting men, the sub-committee considered it an important matter, and recommended the proposal for the consideration of the government. The chairman stipulated that no man under 30 should be admitted to such a force, as it might interfere with the supply of combatant recruits.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 295)

### War Chest or Drive?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

When Pope wrote "Order is heaven's first law" he said something so nearly wise that many people think it is in the Bible. But when Sam Weller, or Samantha Allen, or whoever it was, said "Folks is warios," an absolute and incontrovertible truth was uttered, which mankind will only disregard at its peril.

The proposer of the war-chest scheme was probably one to whom the first quotation above is dear. Some people have the organizing, methodical instinct abnormally developed and always active. They would harness and drive every going thing, insist on yoking together any two impulses that they discern running free at the same time, imagining that the ox might just as well as not skip along with the rabbit, and that the heart which is touched with a keen compassion for the pitiful French orphan would just as lief give its hard-earned dollar to supply bats and balls for strong men's football.

But in the judgment of some of us, the proposed pooling of the gifts which the generous and patriotic are pouring out for the multifarious objects "over there," to be apportioned and spent by some sort of official mediators, is unwise in the highest degree. Minds differ. Hearts don't all love the same object equally. There are hands that would be prompt to cheer our soldiers with "the national game," that wouldn't feel called upon to hold up the work of the Salvation Army, or the work for the suffering Syrians. The recurring "drives" draw out the dollars and the dimes according to the active sympathy of the givers, and many of us can find set to spare when such calls are made. Perhaps, for frequent, that we can for an annual or semi-annual subscription to we know not quite what. Is there not justice in the reluctance that withholds its donation from a pool, saying, "No, I am not sure that my dollars would go where I most want them to go?" Do not the war-chesters know they would meet many such refusals? More and more, as time goes on and the wet-blanketing works its natural effect.

New needs will arise, objects to spend for will be multiplied, and it can hardly be doubted that an occasional new folly will be proposed which might even be endorsed by a vote of the distributing board! Consider, then, how many will rightly say, "No, I cannot give to a fund that promotes that injurious thing."

In the pool system how often would any proposed percentage of distribution have the unanimous approval of a large committee? If it has not, then much money is distributed against the judgment of careful men and women, and—who can doubt?—against the wish of donors.

It seems to be held that the collection and use of one big fund would be an easier task than the present way of raising and supplying the needed sums. Perhaps—for those who would not be set to manage the big fund and contradictory interests. But the present way at least releases its workers when their immediate task is over, while the war-chest plan conscripts man and woman power and office room for a long, complicated and unnecessary work, sure to create dissatisfaction, and as fertile a field as one may find for disputes to spring in—over-kept manna, indeed!

Let us have candor, not camouflage; an open "drive," not a covered chest; enthusiasm, and peace!

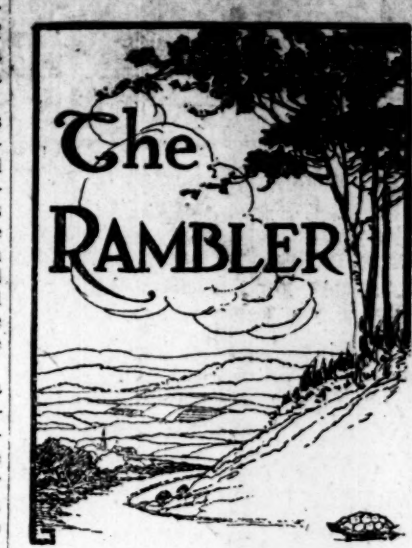
(Signed) MARY CROSBY.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 3, 1918.

### TRACTION EXPERT SECURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The City Council here has authorized the employment of Peter Witt, Cleveland traction expert, to assist in working out a solution of existing traffic problems. The Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Company, operating the trolley service in this territory, claims receipts will not meet operating expenses and that the city must allow higher rates of fare, if it expects to get service.



Nicknames

A good nickname sticks like a burr. But it has to be admitted that the tale of good nicknames is short, is considerably shorter, than that of the bricks in the brickbat of Egypt. Nicknames, for instance, drawn from people's physical characteristics, belong properly to the somewhat mournful pages of the comic papers, in which unfortunate journalists struggle to be funny at so much a week. Charles the Bald or Charles the Fat, Kings of France both of them, rejoiced in nicknames which really can have conveyed nothing, except the presumably obvious, to their very unoriginal subjects. The whole human race could, indeed, be fitted with nicknames on such easy terms, just as the "Universal Provider" of Westbourne Grove, is prepared to provide London, or all England for that matter, with whatever it may lack, from an onion for soup to a guest for a dinner party of thirteen.

Humorists should most emphatically be ashamed of the mental penury of corporeal wit. It is as defective as the grammar in which it is so frequently arrayed. Years ago Mr. Henley took a man of such originality as Sir William Gilbert to task over this very question, and if Triton mistook such fustian for humor, "What price," as the inimitable Mr. Miggins would have said, "the minnows?" Whatever his faults, Henley would never have been guilty of that particular betise. When shall you find a nickname half the equal of his own nickname for the sea, "Old Indefatigable"? But that, after all, as Mr. Kipling says, is another story. The question is nicknames, and to think of nicknames for "the multitudinous sea," on whose brow "time writes no wrinkles," is in the nature of Mr. Henley, of an impertinence.

The corporeal nickname may, then, be dismissed as a mistake, as the last resort of the comic journals. Even when it succeeds in being appropriate, it is apt to be cruel or offensive. It is not impossible to think of such tours de force, but society which, like a certain character in fiction, is not usually troubled with being too nice, has advisedly turned them face, as it were, to the wall, and scrawled a "Hic Jacet" on their backs. It is to men's characters and not to their bodies that the world must look for abiding nicknames. Longshanks, Crookback, Wryneck, all these are as the sound of wind in a chimney. But there was another Richard called, not "Crookback," but "Coeur de Lion," who would have been forgotten long ago without his nickname; whilst it is safe to say that for every person who could tell you who "Wryneck" was, a thousand would recognize him by his other name of "Old Dreadnought."

"Old Dreadnought" had, for that matter, a third nickname, and in this he resembles Pere Joffre. There are men, indeed, Joffre is one of them, whom nicknames pursue as the lime-light follows the stage tragedian. There are others who freeze the liberty on the lips of any one who attempts it. This disposes utterly of the contention that those whom the gods desire to honor they first bestow nicknames on. Nelson comes instantly to mind, and Shakespeare, for it is impossible to term such guileless banalities as the "Immortal Bard" or the "Swan of Avon," nicknames within the meaning of the act. They are fit, rather, to have been coined in that temple of the prophecies, the academy of Miss Pinkerton, in Chiswick Mall, where every minnow was a whale, and where the Doctor himself was known as the "Great Lexicographer." Even the "Great Lexicographer," however, is preferable to "Dictionary Johnson," the term over which Boswell so meticulously lingers.

But when he goes on to enumerate a number of harmless nonentities weighted with prefixes which reduce them to the proportions of pocket Atlases, "Pliny-Melmoth" and "Hermes-Harris" for example, the wonder grows until it is dissipated in a burst of Homeric laughter over the last of the clan, none other than "Corsica Boswell."

The blessing of it is, and it is here the humanity of it also comes in, that you cannot coin nicknames by lamp-light, any more than you can write speeches. Nicknames, like speeches, if they are to have life, must be "l'air du moment." It is on the "toe-tastic" by the camp fire, on the curbstone that the great nicknames are coined; rarely in the study. They happen, as a matter of fact, rather than anything else. The greatest of all the literary mints was the little room,

Louise Day Putnam Lee

## INTERIOR DECORATION

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with the two doors, in Cheyne Row. But though Carlyle's fair was superb, he never really succeeded in getting across the library footlights. "Scipio Americanus," "Sea-green Incongruible," these are not for the masses, the masses, who, as Mr. Birrell reminds us, have no affinity to Bodley.

The truth is that there is an immensity in a name, albeit not in Juliet's sense. Sterne, in humorous consideration of mankind, once besought parents to think twice before nicknaming a man into nothing, and Wilkes asks, in all seriousness, how Elkanah Settle or Timothy Dwight could ever have hoped to succeed as poets, whilst Byron took full toll from Amos Cottle. Such names are nicknames in themselves. Much more so than those Simon Pures bestowed in malice, but retained in honor, "Bogart" and "Quaker." "Lolard" and "Puritan" has not today witnessed the christening of the "Old Contemptibles"?

The conclusion of the whole matter is just this. That the ideal nickname comes either by chance or inspiration. The G. O. M. succeeded where "The Grand Old Man" never had a chance; "The Earl of Beaconsfield" was routed from the first by "Dizzy." As for a man's real name, it has no chance whatever against a nickname. It will take the average reader a long time to discover Jean Francois Marie de Arout behind Voltaire. Somehow or another if a nickname is a good one, it fits a man as nothing else can.

## AFRICAN MINERS AND CHAMBER OF MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The correspondence which has passed between the Chamber of Mines and the Federated Mine Workers unions regarding the men's demands has recently been published. The principal demands of the men are as follows:

1. The reconsideration of the agreement of Sept. 13, 1916, with a view to canceling the clause binding the unions not to bring the wages question forward until three months after the conclusion of peace;
2. The dismissal of colored drill sharpeners;
3. The compulsion of employees eligible to join the Federated Unions by Sept. 1;
4. An increase in the mechanics' war allowance;
5. Proportionate increase in wages of other employees.

With regard to the first of these, the chamber maintained that no good reason had been adduced for cancellation of the agreement of September, 1916, and the unions agreed to accept this position. The demand for an increased war allowance it described as profiteering, maintaining that it was not based on the increased cost of living. The chamber also restated the arguments put forward by its president, Mr. E. A. Wallers, against the unions' demands.

On the other hand the unions denied that their demand for an increase in the mechanics' war allowance was profiteering, contending that it was proportionate to the increase in the cost of living. The chamber accordingly proposed a revised scale of allowances, graduated according to the percentage of increase in the cost of living, adding that this was the maximum that the mining industry could give. It further offered to help combat the increased cost of living, principally by helping to finance the cooperative stores. It refused, however, to agree to the dismissal of colored drill sharpeners, of whom only 73 are employed.

### "TAPS" TO BE SOUNDED IN OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The sounding of "Taps" is to be Ohio's method of remembering her sons on the French battlefields. Governor Cox of this State recently issued a proclamation, asking that "taps" be sounded from courthouse steps in every city in Ohio at 5 p. m., starting Sept. 6, Lafayette's birthday. It has been proposed that all persons within the sound of the bugle should pause and remove their hats. General Pershing, when informed of this action, cabled Governor Cox: "To know that taps will sound tonight from every courthouse in Ohio is a touching thought and brings us very near in spirit to the people at home who are supporting us so splendidly."

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## DEBS DECLARES HE RETRACTS NOTHING

He Explains His Attitude on St. Louis Platform, and Asserts That He Despises Kaiserism and All It Stands For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—"I deny nothing. I repudiate nothing. I retract nothing." Confining his entire defense to the charges against him, of violation of the Espionage Act, to his own impassioned appeal to the jury, in which he went over all the charges of the indictment now standing against him, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, thus declared himself to the jury in the United States District Court before Judge Westenhaven, here, on Wednesday. No evidence was offered.

The court instructed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty" on two counts. Of the St. Louis platform, which was admitted to the jury, Debs said: "I did not sign it and I was not at the convention, but I voted for its adoption. I believe in its principles. There is some of its phrasing I do not like, and I afterward advocated a restatement. I did not ever repudiate it." He denied any attempt to bring the flag of the United States into dispute, but the implication which Debs most resented was that of aiding the enemy.

"How could I be pro-German?" he asked. "My father and mother were born in Alsace. They understood Prussianism and hated it with all their hearts. I knew from them what a hateful, oppressive, brutalizing thing it was. I know that the Kaiser incarnates all there is of brute force, of murder. And yet I would not kill the Kaiser. I would do to him as Thomas Paine said, 'Kill the king and save the man.' I would wipe militarism out of the whole world, from the face of the earth. With every drop of my blood I despise Kaiserism and everything that Kaiserism expresses or stands for."

Asserting that the Constitution of the United States specifically laid it down that "Congress shall make no law abridging the rights of free speech, free press or free assemblage," Debs said: "It is far more dangerous to attempt to gag a free people than to permit them to speak. If the Espionage Law stands, then the Constitution of the United States is dead."

### OFFICIALS' SALARIES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SHREVEPORT, La.—Shreveport voters decided, by a majority of 17 votes, at a referendum election held Sept. 3, to increase the salaries of the Mayor and four other members of the City Commission Council. In the election 847 ballots were cast, or one-fourth of the registered vote. The Mayor will receive a raise from \$3000 to \$4000 and each city commissioner from \$2000 to \$3600.



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JOINT WAR FUND  
DRIVE CRITICIZED

(Continued from page one)

form of oligarchic rule, they are both surprised and disappointed that he should have been misled into endorsing a joint drive for funds for organizations so dissimilar as the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, the latter a secret propaganda organization.

"So broad and truly catholic is the former that those who contribute to its war work have no fear that any part of the funds they give will be used for any sectarian purpose, least of all for proselytizing. Men of all creeds, or none at all, can freely give with the full assurance that no soldier crossing its portals, or entering its huts, or receiving anything through its activities, will be influenced in any way in religious matters."

"Those who observe the insidious efforts constantly put forth to annul religious liberty; to establish sectarianism; to commit the nation to the prayer of one sect—the 'Angelus'; or, as in this war 'drive,' force them to do something they otherwise would strongly object to doing, should give earnest attention to this attempt to aid a sectarian organization. Those who are thus watchful will doubtless have noted that the advocacy of this joint drive proceeds from the same source and is backed by the influence that sought to camouflage the nation into believing in the efficacy of a daily prayer formula—the so-called 'War Angelus.'"

"Let those who subscribe to its doctrines and believe in its purposes and methods contribute to it separately. Those who sincerely hope that every one of the nation's war activities will be conducted free from every suggestion of sectarianism, possess the right, and should be afforded the opportunity, to contribute only through such agencies as they know will not permit religious propaganda to enter."

## Freedom of Choice Urged

Chicago Presbyterian Clergy Deplore Element of Compulsion in Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Freedom of choice in the disposition of donations to the forthcoming joint drive for war-work funds has been bespoken here by several ministers of the Presbyterian Church and by one of the most prominent Presbyterian laymen in Chicago. The feeling among these discussing the question with this Bureau was that the drive would not make its fullest success if the giver had no choice but to see his money distributed, whether he wanted it or not, among every one of the seven organizations, which include both Protestant and Roman Catholic.

The Rev. L. Selden, pastor of the Ravenswood Presbyterian Church of Chicago, said in this connection: "A true Americanism would demand the right of choice. I know we should go into the campaign with a better spirit if we were not placing an obligation upon some of the people to contribute along lines in which they were not interested, or to say the least disinterested. It could work no hardship on any society in the drive and the campaign, I believe, would go far better and prove much more of a success, if individuals who wished it were given the right to select which organizations they wanted their money to go to, rather than to have it all put into a common fund and divided pro rata. What we are aiming for, of course, is a success in this drive, and we will defeat our own ends if a good many people are shut out from the right of choice."

"Unless people are allowed in this joint drive to specify where their funds are to go, unless they have a freedom of choice, I do not think we will get the best results," said Thomas E. D. Bradley, a prominent Presbyterian layman, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Bradley is first vice-president of the Chicago Church Federation Council, representing 600 Protestant churches of Chicago. He is one of the Presbyterian delegates to the council, and recently served two years as its president.

"I know of people who will give to the Salvation Army and not to the Y. M. C. A., and the contrary," continued Mr. Bradley. "Take business men, a great many of them know of the organization of the Y. M. C. A. They have gotten acquainted with it in the past and know perfectly what they are giving to. Business men of Chicago who become interested in the Y. M. C. A., frequently go to the office and look over the organization before contributing. I recall one man in particular who, before he would give anything, asked to see the Y. M. C. A. books. They were, of course, opened to him, and he was so pleased that he immediately sent in a large contribution. This man knows the Y. M. C. A. He does not know, perhaps, the Jewish Welfare Board or some of the other organizations."

"It seems to me that if you entirely eliminate freedom of designation, you will not nearly accomplish the result. That is, at least, my judgment of men after some years of experience."

The Rev. Louis P. Cain of the Edge-water Presbyterian Church of Chicago felt that the right of choice in giving should be maintained. "I do not think it can be prevented," he said. "I do not see how it is possible for even the government to prevent a man from making his contribution where he wants it to go. I question the wisdom of compelling people to contribute to something they are not in sympathy

with. It would be a mistake not to allow a man to specify where he wants his gift to go. If they do that, they will shut off some giving. Many people will refuse to contribute."

"Of course, I have the fullest sympathy for this work for the soldiers and am glad to see anything done that will help it along. But it looks to me that if a denomination chooses to do a denominational work, then it should undertake to support it."

Said the Rev. C. F. Winhart, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago: "I believe in one drive but I think, if it were possible to allow a special choice for those who desire it for their gifts, that there would be gain in some quarters."

## Bishop Samuel Fallows' Opinion

CHICAGO, Ill.—Speaking of the proposed joint drive for war funds, Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church has made the following statement:

"I should waive all my own personal predilections and chime in with the President and Dr. Mott, for whom I have a profound regard, and trust to Providence to carry it through well."

Bishop Fallows had been considering the question for several days, he said. "I've been hesitant, or rather divided in my mind, I might say, as to the best plan," he observed. "I've found in the east a good deal of objection to merging all the funds in a great whole. I've been wondering what led the President in his action."

"However, I subordinate my own feelings about the matter to the supreme head of the nation. I take it for granted that there has been a wide consideration of the problem and that the President has acted only after the fullest thought."

"Whatever views I may have had to the contrary I am willing to waive to carry out the one great object, to win a supreme victory in this great conflict."

## War Exhibition Canceled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—None of the organizations participating in the forthcoming United War Work Campaign will conduct separate exhibitions, but all will act jointly, according to an agreement that has been reached. The result is the canceling of an exhibition of the War Camp Community Service was preparing to open today in a downtown store. The agreement was entered into by representatives of the Y. M. C. A., the American Library Association, the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army and the War Camp Community Service.

TROOPS SAVED FROM  
TORPEDOED LINER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British transport Persic, carrying American troops, was torpedoed off the English coast on Sept. 6, according to London dispatches received on Wednesday. The liner was beached, and all on board were accounted for as safe. The steamer belonged to the White Star Line. The following statement was issued by Secretary Daniels, based on advices received at the Navy Department:

"The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice-Admiral Sims, stating that a British liner carrying American troops was struck by a torpedo off the British coast, but that all the troops and others aboard were rescued; a muster was held and all accounted for."

## Passenger Steamer Sunk

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British steamship Misanabie, 12,469 tons gross register, and in the service of the British Admiralty as a troop transport, has been sunk by a submarine in European waters, according to information brought here by passengers on a ship which recently sailed from a British port. The Misanabie, which had been carrying American soldiers and army supplies, was returning to an American port.

BRITISH-CANADIAN  
RECRUITING WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Officials of the British and Canadian recruiting mission expect that 20,000 of their nationals will enlist in their own armies before Oct. 12, after which they will be subject to draft in the United States Army. Only men who register in accordance with the United States Man-Power Act, on Thursday, will be taken up to Oct. 12, however, all others being required to enlist on or before Sept. 28. This arrangement was worked out at a conference in New York attended by Maj. Kenneth Marlatt, head of the mission in New England.

BRITISH CHURCH  
LEADERS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Right Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, and the Rev. Arthur T. Guttery of Liverpool, leader of the Primitive Methodist Church of England, arrived in New York on Wednesday to make a two months' speaking tour in America in behalf of the National Committee on Churches and Moral Aims of the war. Their speeches will emphasize the friendship between the United States and Great Britain, that England appreciates President Wilson's words on the war and that the Christian churches of England and Wales are united in their determination to see the war through until Germanism has been condemned and punished.

NEW REGISTRANTS'  
DUTY EMPHASIZED

(Continued from page one)

tion would be performed perfectly. He was quite ready to talk, and what he said fully explains the duty of the United States men today. He said:

"Upon every man between the ages of 18 and 45 years, both inclusive, not heretofore registered, or not already in active military and naval service, rests the obligation to register today (Thursday) Sept. 12."

"Through this registration it is proposed to enroll the names of approximately 13,000,000 men not heretofore subject to the draft."

"This task completed, America will have taken a census of its available man-power. With this enrollment, and the registrations of June 5, 1917, June 5, 1918 and Aug. 24, 1918, we shall have placed in this reservoir the names of approximately 23,400,000 men. From these we select, choosing for the army those best suited, physically and by circumstances, for the field of battle, and classifying those remaining in accordance with the extent to which their energies are needed for the support of the nation at home and the maintenance of the military establishment. It is thus that we must proceed if we are most effectively to distribute the energies of our people for the supreme task of winning the war."

"The obligation resting upon the individual this day is clear-cut and not to be mistaken. The patriotism and the honor of our manhood furnish the main reliance of the nation at this hour. Patriots will not fail to respond. For those who would evade their obligation, the law provides punishment swift and certain. A year's imprisonment faces the man who evades registration. And no man can buy his escape from this penalty through payment of a fine."

"The registrars are at their posts awaiting you."

"Everything is in readiness for the registration. We have received telegrams from every state and from every one of the local boards and registration districts, stating that preparations have been completed."

"Registrars in every locality will be at their posts at 7 o'clock in the morning and will remain continuously on duty until 5 o'clock tonight. It only remains for those required to register to do their part."

Every male person between 18 and 45, both inclusive, unless he has previously registered, or is exempt from registration by the President's proclamation, must register.

Pursuant to the decision regarding the age groups first to be classified and called out, the provost marshal-general's office sent out the following instructions to the draft executives in all the states:

"Please communicate by wire the following in full to all local boards: 'Under the authority of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 31, 1918, the President directs that in calling and drafting for military service the persons who register Sept. 12, 1918, or at any time thereafter in pursuance of the proclamation by the President dated Aug. 31, 1918, only registrants who on Sept. 12, 1918, shall have attained their 19th birthday and who shall not have attained their 37th birthday, shall be called for classification and drafted for military service until further orders.'

"In accordance with Section 92, selective service regulations, a day will hereafter be designated by the provost marshal-general when the mailing of questionnaires shall commence and instructions will then prescribe the time within which questionnaires shall be mailed by local boards."

"In pursuance of this order, questionnaires will be mailed by local boards during the time to be hereafter designated only to registrants of the ages hereinbefore specified."

"Hereafter only the third edition of the questionnaire shall be mailed or delivered registrants."

## Act of Registration

Imperative Duty—Only a Few Simple Questions to Be Answered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—It is officially estimated that throughout the United States today (Thursday) approximately 13,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 will register under the Selective Service Act. That this great accomplishment may be achieved, the duty devolves upon every male citizen within the age limits named to act promptly, intelligently and with loyalty of purpose. With full and hearty cooperation on the part of the registrants, it is believed little difficulty will be encountered. Adequate preparations have been made by the selective service boards in all the cities and divisions throughout the country, to register expeditiously even those unable to speak or read the English language.

Registration booths will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. Those exempt from registration are those already in the service and those enrolled as liable to be called, and Jews whose registration has been postponed until after the celebration of the present feast of Yom Kippur.

A dozen or more simple questions are to be answered at the time of registration. The filling in and filing of the long questionnaire which registrants must later submit is not a part of the proceeding on Registration Day, as some may have supposed.

The questions include one as to the registrant's full name and present address, others as to the place and date of birth, present occupation, employer's name and address, nearest relative, height, weight and physical con-

dition. Each registrant should be disposed of, it is estimated, in five minutes, at the most.

## Statement by Mr. Baruch

Cooperation in Bringing Needed Man-Power for Army Is Urged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Industrial employers in the United States have been called upon by Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, to cooperate in bringing the needed man-power to the United States Army by asking exemption for the lowest possible number of their employees and only for "indispensable key-men." He issued this statement:

"The first duty of the industrial establishment is to bring about the needed increment of the man-power in the army. The second duty is to protect the industrial establishments which are essential to supplying the soldiers with the tools of war. The War Industries Board directs the attention of industrial America to the fact that it has a highly important part in making the operation of the draft law successful. The first thing to do is for each employer of labor to thoroughly familiarize himself with the details of the law. The next is to make it a matter of honor to ask for industrial exemption for the lowest possible number and only for the indispensable key-men. By observing these two points the duty of the army and the duty of the army's supply source will be discharged."

## Reservists Must Register

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A telegram from the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C., received at the headquarters of the First Naval District in this city, reads as follows: "Registration is required of all reservists not on active duty. They will, however, be placed in Class 5, as heretofore."

## Volunteers to Assist

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twelve thousand volunteer helpers will assist 189 local boards in registering 900,000 men here on Thursday. Virtually every teacher in the public schools will assist. The arrangements provide for registering men speaking 52 different languages. The stock and cotton exchanges and the public schools will be closed.

COUNT CZERNIN'S  
ARTICLE ON PEACE

Former Foreign Minister Finds Entente Idea of a League of Nations Unacceptable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland. (Wednesday)—According to the report of Count Czernin's recent peace article telegraphed to Das Berliner Tageblatt, he wrote, "opposition, even in principle, to considering the idea of disarmament, is the greatest of obstacles still barring the way to peace," and, as already cabled, he proceeded to maintain that "it is only a small minority in Germany that calls any peace by understanding a peace of renunciation, and that these men do not represent Germany."

"Real Germany," he wrote, "wants an honorable peace, just as Austria-Hungary does, and that Germany is Austria-Hungary's inseparable ally for better or for worse."

Regarding the details of the new world order, he wrote that he must admit that the league of nations, which Entente statesmen contemplate, is intended to secure the Entente predominance, and therefore unacceptable to the Central Powers in that form. But not a single form could be found, he observes, that would impose equal rights and duties upon all states. The idea of a new world order with a league comprising all nations, with arbitration and disarmament, is ripening, he adds, and the only question is whether the process of ripening is not so slow that European culture and civilization will be ruined before it bears fruit.

## Pan-Germans Denounced

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)

—As the first step toward peace, Germany must renounce the Pan-German ideas, in the opinion of Prof. Hans Dolbrueck of the University of Berlin. In an article in the magazine, the Prussian Year Book, he declares that the Pan-Germans not only bear a portion of the responsibility for the war, but also the chief responsibility for its prolongation. He says:

"The world demands, and has a right to demand, that the German people give a guarantee that the pan-German spirit the spirit of superiority, of might, of heathendom is not the German Government spirit. The best method of showing that the German Government has definitely and irrevocably shown the pan-German endeavors the door, would be for the government to collect all of those anti-bellum, pan-German utterances and demonstrate by means of our enemies' literature how greatly their conduct damaged us and helped to light the fires of this catastrophic war."

## Mittel-Europa Opposed

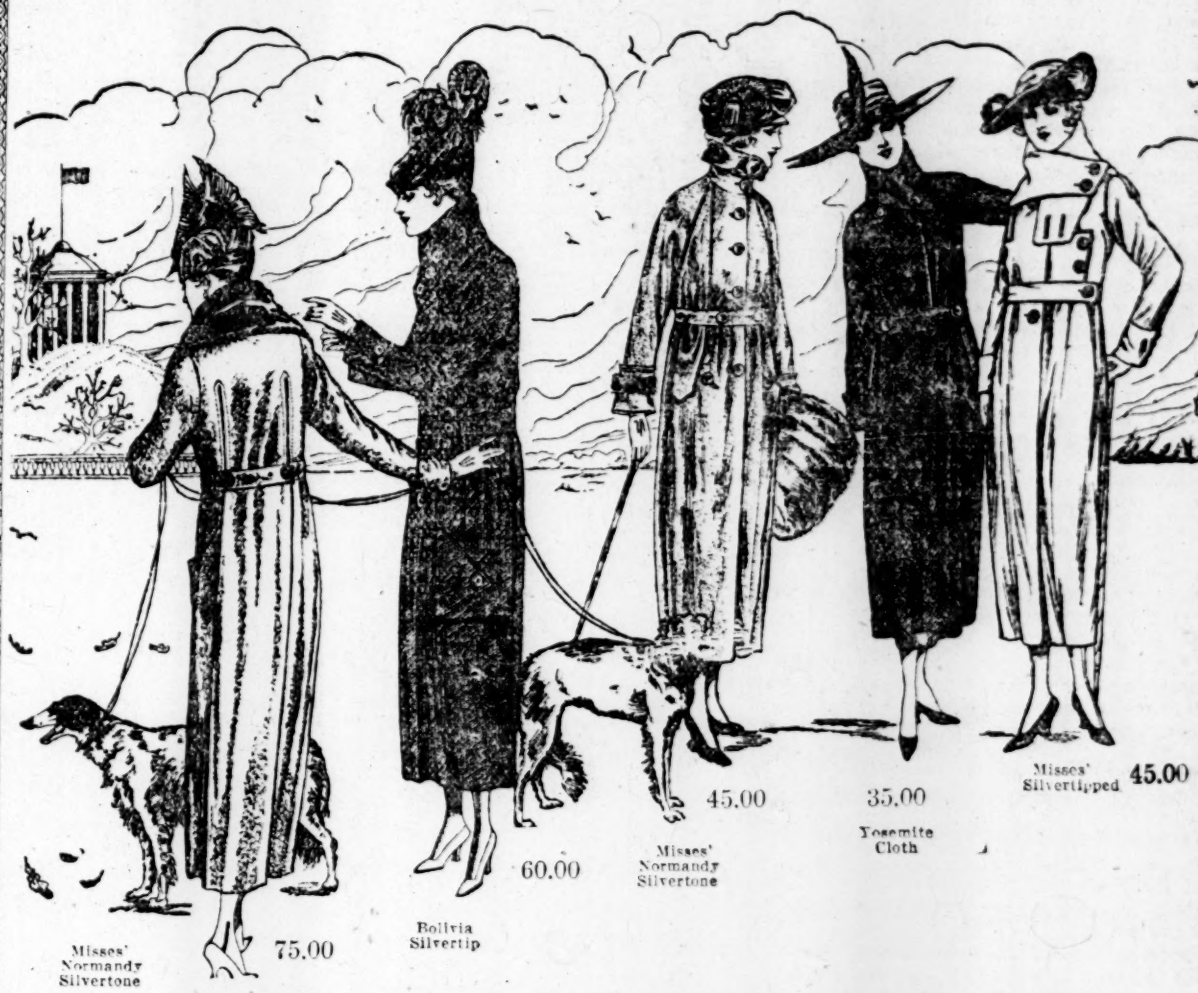
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Count Michael Karolyi, the Hungarian leader, has again affirmed his opposition to the Mittel-Europa idea in an open letter to his constituents, in which he declares they must propagate the idea of a league of nations, instead of the present hostile grouping, and that Hungary desired to be a free and independent state after the war and must therefore protest against the deening of the German alliance.

Established a Century

Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont Street—Near West



## Fall Coats

Finest of materials—and this season materials seem to be the all important feature, and in addition every coat is of the finer workmanship—but then the feature that really counts more than anything else is the STYLE—the fashions of these coats are after the very latest models from Paris and London, and these two cities are still dictating styles in coats. Evoras, Bolivias, Estrellas, crystal cords, silver-tones and velours—every one in the very choicest of the fall colorings.

## NORMANDY SILVERTONE COATS

With collars of Hudson seal and muskrat. Two slot seams form an inverted pleat under the belt in back. Novel pockets with tabs extend over the belt. (Sketches)

75.00

## SILVERTIPPED BOLIVIA COATS

Soft and light in weight and very stylish. Belted model with unusual envelope pockets. Large convertible collar buttons high with large buttons to match. Shoulder fitted with becoming fullness from the belt. (Sketches)

60.00

## SILVERTONE COATS

Very fashionable coat with the raglan shoulder, finished with broad band of kit cone fur on large high buttoning collar and in band on cuffs. Belted model with front seams terminating in set-in pockets. (Sketches)

45.00

## YOSEMITE CLOTH COATS

Very durable and practical coat, made in full length belted model buttoning high and with set-in sleeves. Pockets are slot style. (Sketches)

35.00

## SILVERTIPPED VELOUR COATS

Decidedly a misses' model with an unusual back, bone-button trimmed, with large collar worn either open or buttoning under chin. All hand-piped buttonholes. Fitted with fullness held in by the belt. (Sketches)

45.00

## CRYSTAL CORD COATS

Very fashionable model with semi-fitted back cut in an odd way with belt starting at each side. Large draped collar is fastened with bone buttons. Pockets and sleeves are set-in. Material is very rich and smooth.

70.00

## SUEDE VELOUR COATS

Of the softest material of unusual quality developed in a semi-fitted model with rows of stitching finishing the back. Front in straight-line effect, with buttoned tabs continuing in set-in pockets.

65.00

## CRYSTAL VELOUR COATS

A conspicuously stylish coat with rows of tucks in corded effect finished with arrowheads in the back and belt carrying out same effect. Collar buttons high and is close fitting.

35.00

IMPORTANT—Help the U. S. Soldiers by Saving Peach Stones. Do you know that these Peach stones make carbon for Gas Masks, of such great necessity for our soldiers.



## COAL AND GASOLINE DEFICIT PREDICTED

Fuel Administration. Replying to United States Senate Inquiry, Proclaims Need of Conservation of the Fuel Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the predictions made by the Fuel Administration are fulfilled, the country is face to face with a grave shortage of coal and gasoline. Almost simultaneously with the statement made by P. B. Noyes, director of the conservation division of the United States Fuel Administration, at Cincinnati on Tuesday night, in which he referred to the alleged coal shortage as a "catastrophe" and a "silent tragedy," another statement was prepared by Dr. Garfield showing a large decline of the stock of gasoline on hand, and predicting that the deficit for the present year will probably amount to 1,000,000 barrels, a deficit which "may be materially increased by war demands."

While Mr. Noyes told his audience that manufacture of steel is being delayed by the coal shortage to such an extent that "there is going to be a deficit in filling General Pershing's order for munitions," the statement issued by Dr. Garfield would seem to indicate that at the present rate of consumption only one month's reserve of gasoline remains in the country. This is the essential fact contained in the statement presented to the Senate on Wednesday by Dr. Garfield, in answer to the resolution introduced by Senator Lodge on Monday asking the Fuel Administration to present facts and figures relative to the daily production and distribution of gasoline.

In his reply to the Senate resolution the Fuel Administrator stated that unless steps are taken immediately for the conservation of present reserves, and for the curtailment of present consumption, there will be a deficit of approximately 1,000,000 barrels by the end of the year 1918. This estimate is based on a compilation of figures worked out by the oil division, bureau of statistics, of the Fuel Administration, which, in turn, get its data from the monthly reports collected by the United States Bureau of Mines.

The report shows that in the territory east of California, the stocks of gasoline and naphtha on hand on Jan. 1, amounted to 8,400,000 barrels. On April 1, which was the high point, the amount of stock on hand was 11,000,000, while on Aug. 1 it was only 7,800,000 barrels, showing a decline of 3,200,000 barrels from the high point of April to the low point of August.

For the same territory, the estimated daily domestic consumption is 180,000 barrels, which, with the daily export of 34,000 barrels, brings the total daily consumption to 214,000, as compared with an approximate daily production of 191,000 barrels. This would indicate that in the territory east of California there is an average daily deficit of 23,000 barrels.

The table relating to California shows an average daily deficit of 3000 barrels or exactly the same average deficit as for the rest of the country. The report does not say why the country was divided into sections, but there was, in all probability, an adequate reason. It very aptly calls attention to heavy consumption of the months of April to September, inclusive. To realize the situation as a whole, the figures presented are, it is believed, far from adequate.

The Bureau of Mines could very easily supply the total production of gasoline for the first eight months of the year 1918, as compared with the year 1917. The consumption for the

corresponding periods could also be supplied. All that one learns from the Senate report is that there is a large daily deficit, and that "the stock condition is very inadequate."

"Stocks of crude oil," says the report, "are constantly declining, and kerosene and fuel oil supplies are unsatisfactory, all of which bears an intimate relation to the gasoline problem."

"The movement of crude petroleum and its products is, of necessity, to the Atlantic seaboard points for export and to supply war needs in the Atlantic territory. Gasoline stocks on the Atlantic seaboard available for export have been recently at a particularly low level."

While the oil situation, according to this report, is far from satisfactory, it is not so dangerous to the efficient prosecution of the war as the coal condition as stated by Mr. Noyes. The United States is preparing to throw all its strength into the war in 1919, but if General Pershing's orders cannot be completely filled, it is evident that nothing like this full force of the country can be brought against the enemy. Again, if coal shortage is interfering with the munition program of 1918, the question arises how the increased war program of 1919 can be met. The situation, it is realized, is a serious one. What action is to be taken to increase the coal supply and the oil production and to bring them up to the increased demands of the country, is not yet apparent.

### Cars Are Promised

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—There will be no shortage of coal or food this winter on account of transportation congestion, according to the Director-General of Railways, who was here on Wednesday to attend a meeting of regional directors of railroads. Mr. McAdoo said there was no dearth of cars at mines and that there would be no undue shipment delays unless essential railroad operatives should be drafted.

## WARNING OF UNREST IN CROATIA ISSUED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Jugo Slav agitation and revolutionary activity are so prevalent in Croatia that if the situation does not soon change a catastrophe must be expected, according to the Vienna Reichspost.

The state and communal agencies, in so far as they are in the hands of the Serbo-Croats, are being exploited without reserve, the newspaper declares, the schools being especially used as a means of spreading political propaganda. The district authorities and the officials of the law courts, it is added, no longer dare to perform their official duties.

## WAR REVENUE BILL DEBATED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon resumption of the House debate on Wednesday on the War Revenue Bill, Democratic Leader Kitchin announced that the general discussion, which had been carried on with few members in their seats, would be closed at 6 p. m. on Thursday and the measure taken up Friday under a five-minute speech limit for initial consideration of amendments.

Representative Sloan of Nebraska criticized the absence of tariff taxes and also the failure of the Administration to convert Allies' loans into bonds. Taxes on municipal bonds were attacked by Representative Madden of Illinois, who questioned their constitutionality. He also predicted that the provision making income of dividends received from other corporations would not stand a Supreme Court test.

## DRY ZONES AROUND COLLEGES ASKED

(Continued from page one)

the military to accomplish at one stroke, by means of dry zones, a large measure of what it has been aiming at. Something more than 100 colleges have responded to the call of the government to organize such units, in order to train young men for officers' positions in the army. It is believed by many highly important to the military success of the United States that the nearly 100,000 men expected to enroll in these units be protected from the temptation of the drink traffic.

All of these young men will be taken from the man-power which otherwise would be placed immediately into the divisions of the national army for service abroad. In the army cantonments extreme measures have been taken to protect them from the liquor influence. The men in the Students' Army Training Corps are "inducted" men, and are to wear the uniform of the United States Army. They are permitted to go to college for a limited period to secure necessary schooling before entering the army. If they were not enrolled in one of these units, they would be subject immediately to the draft, just the same as any other man between 18 and 45 years.

### Saloons Plan to Close

Massachusetts Liquor Dealers Take Step at Governor's Request

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Liquor dealers throughout Massachusetts made preparations to close their saloons on Registration Day, in conformity with the request made by Governor Samuel W. McCall early in the week. Officials of the liquor dealers' associations sent out word that their members should observe the spirit of the day, which the country recognizes as supremely essential to the military success of the United States and the Allies in France. As a result dealers generally posted notices in their windows on Wednesday night to the effect that their stores would be closed all day on Thursday.

That action will be taken by the President in regard to many, if not all of the saloons situated so close to the Navy Yard, is confidently expected. The new resolution gives the President the power to establish prohibition zones around munition factories, shipyards and other war production plants.

Closing of the saloons, which are in some cases directly across the street in Charlestown from the Navy Yard gates, is considered by many as a necessary step for the morale of the service. It is not charged that the United States sailors in uniform secure anything to drink in these places, but there is a large civilian population at the Navy Yard and these men go where their fellow citizens in uniform may not tread.

Establishment of dry zones in Boston is not new. There is a dry zone around the Wentworth Institute, where more than 250 enlisted men are training. Dry zones may be placed around Franklin Union, the Y. M. C. A. buildings, and those of the Boston University, after war activities projected for these institutions have been installed.

Dry zones exist in many states of the Union where cantonments and military stations are situated, and some military stations are so scattered as to place practically entire states under prohibition.

That the President was interested in the resolution passed by Congress, clothing him with the power of establishing prohibitory districts around government war prosecuting establishments, is indicated by the special interest shown in the progress of the measure taken by Acting Secretary of War Crowell.

Arguments for the passage of this resolution were that it would enable the President to protect still more completely the young men in the army and navy from the influences of the saloon. At the same time it was urged that the Kellogg resolution was a win-the-war measure in that its tendency would be to speed up war work by keeping the saloon from the civilian workman.

Application of such a measure in Charlestown is anticipated, and its effect upon the community at large will be eagerly observed by those who are everywhere urging the cause of prohibition.

### Naval Dry Zone Urged

Eighty-Nine Barrooms Within Half a Mile of Charlestown Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Better protection for the young men in the naval service and speeding up of important war work in this city are expected to be a result of the Kellogg resolution just passed by Congress if President Wilson, after signing it, exercises his authority and establishes a half-mile dry zone around the United States Navy Yard at Charlestown within a stone's throw of which are located 24 saloons and within a radius of a half-mile of which a representative of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League says there are 89 barrooms.

The removal of temptation for the enlisted men is urged as a sufficient reason for the enactment of such an order by the President. At the same time it is urged that it would tend to speed war preparations were the saloons not within such easy access of the thousands of civilians at work in the Navy Yard.

### Liquor Sales Ruling in Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sales of liquor in Minnesota on Thursday, Draft Registration Day, were forbidden in an order issued on Tuesday by the State Public Safety Committee. Previous orders of the committee had forced saloons to close on days of entrainment of drafted men. The latest requirement goes further, ordering not only saloons, but breweries and wholesale liquor houses to suspend business for the day. Instructions were issued to police departments, sheriffs and other peace officers to enforce the order, which is aimed to prevent any possible disorders and to make sure that each man registering is able to answer coherently all questions asked him.

### ANOTHER CARGO SHIP LAUNCHED

BRISTOL, Pa.—The Wathena, a cargo vessel of 8800 tons, was launched on Wednesday, about 80 per cent complete.

## MEDILL McCORMICK WINS IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Medill McCormick, Representative in Congress, running as a win-the-war candidate on a platform of 100 per cent loyalty, won the Republican nomination in Illinois for the United States Senate on Wednesday over William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and Representative Foss. McCormick's victory was gained in the section of the State lying south of Chicago. Mayor Thompson carried the city, but his lead in Chicago was wiped out by down-state.

Mayor Thompson took his vote in Chicago as an expression of confidence, giving out a statement early on Wednesday night in which he said he deeply appreciated "the vote of confidence given to my administration as Mayor of Chicago and to the principles which I presented to the people of this State in my candidacy for United States Senator." Mayor Thompson made practically all of his campaign in the city, where he had the support of a City Hall organization.

On the basis of the Thompson vote, it looked likely that Congressman W. E. Mason, running for renomination as Congressman-at-large, in conjunction with the Mayor's senatorial candidacy would be beaten. He voted against the war and against conscription. Prospects were that Representative Fred A. Britten, who was attacked by the National Security League on his war record, would win a renomination in the Republican primaries. He ran in a city district.

James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator, was named in the Democratic primaries for renomination. Representatives Mann and Cannon were renominated without opposition. The county ticket of Roger Sullivan went through.

### Colorado Governor Fails in Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Primary election returns in Colorado show Thomas J. Tynan, for several years warden of the state penitentiary and successful in the building of highways with the

use of convict labor, nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket by a large majority, defeating Julius C. Gunter present incumbent. He will be opposed for election by O. M. Shoup of Colorado Springs. Lawrence C. Phipps, nominated on the Republican ticket for United States Senator, will contest that office in November with Senator John F. Shafroth. Charles W. Waterman was the other Republican candidate.

## EDITOR ADMITS CRITICIZING COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—W. F. Dunn, Butte labor leader and editor of the Butte Bulletin, admitted before the State Council of Defense that he printed an editorial in the Bulletin advising the people not to pay any attention to the council, which, he said, had no legal authority. The council had issued an order forbidding any weekly paper to change to a daily during the war. The Bulletin disobeyed this order, and the summoning of Dunn before the council followed.

### GERMAN FOOD SITUATION

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The German Socialist Party and the trade unions sent a communication to Count von Hertling recently pointing out the growing dissatisfaction among the population because of insufficient food. In the communication which was published in Der Vorwärts, on Monday, the conditions are characterized as critical. Numerous applications to the food administrator for relief have been without result, it is declared. The workers and the middle class of the population are represented as unable to pay for food.

The statement asserts that the winter allowance of potatoes will be only seven pounds weekly. It adds that the government is aware of the uneasiness among the people over these conditions and it declares that the situation will grow more critical if the government does not cease favoring the producing interests and provide sufficient food for the population.

## AUSTRIAN IS HELD AS ENEMY SUSPECT

United States Navy Code Book and Other Data and Maps Said to Have Been Found in Possession by Federal Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph Wagner, an Austrian subject, is charged by the Enemy Alien Bureau with possessing a United States Navy code book, said to have been taken from the battleship Minnesota, a map of South America, and a list of warships in the Brazilian Navy. It is suspected that he has been in communication with the enemy.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Agents of the Department of Justice on Wednesday took into custody a woman telegraph operator, whose name was given as Wanda Kruefing, just as she was tearing up some papers the character of which were not disclosed. Against her protests the federal officials escorted her to their offices for examination.

The operator had charge of the New Haven wire, over which many government messages are sent to munitions plants in Southern New England.

The federal agents obtained the torn bits of paper and removed them to their offices to be pieced together.

### Newspaper Men Indicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Benedict and Edwin S. Prieth, Henry Waechter, William S. Katzler and Hans von Hundeshausen, formerly connected with the New Jersey Free Zeitung, are on trial here under the Espionage Act. The paper was raided and its proprietors, the Prieths, and their leading editors arrested last fall. The indictment is based on editorials and articles, vilifying England and maligning America's purpose in entering the war.

## A House that has seen Three Wars has Definite Ideas of Duty and Service

IN PEACE-TIMES men are sometimes wont to say that "Business is business." With America at war, business-men must realize today as never before that business is service.

SERVICE to the Government first, then service to the trade. Not in the spirit of profit-making, but in holding fast to sound principles and quality-standards.

THESE TIMES are a great training period for the new conditions, for the higher ideals of service and responsibility, that are coming after the War.

THIS IS a trial-time and a time of great opportunity. The view a business-house takes of that opportunity is the real test of its character and its future.

ON THE ONE HAND, it might be an occasion for lowering of quality—an occasion for running after attractive temporary business; of neglecting old customers for new ones; of seeking the highest price; of using the situation for greater profit, or short-sighted, selfish ends.

ON THE OTHER HAND, it is an opportunity for broadly and fairly doing one's impartial best; standing by one's customers; treating all alike and refusing to add to the difficulties of the merchant or the public by capitalizing

in any degree on a situation that is trying enough at its best.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER has seen three great American wars. It has its roots deep in the soil and the traditions of this country. It has stood consistently for the highest standards of quality. It has grown steadily and surely on the merit of its product and the sincerity of its service.

FROM THE VERY BEGINNING of the present situation it has been deeply concerned with "carrying on" in the clear sense of duty and service.

THIS BUSINESS is in its third generation; young in spirit but old in experience. It was not built in a day, and it expects to live a long time after the War.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



## THE "GREAT LINE" OF A BOSTON BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Early in the forenoon, with the shadows on the walk traveling swiftly on to their shortest point. The sparrows perch on the margin of the drinking fountain, and splash and flutter, departing before the arrival of three policemen, who stand in grave conference over the basin, and, partitioning, so their several official ways.

A dark-haired youth comes by, and sitting on the bench at the edge of the walk becomes interested in a newspaper. As he sits, half a dozen pigeons come wheeling down and walk expectantly about his feet. Their necks flash in the sun, in crimson and violet upon a green that is like color seen in a dark soap bubble. There is neither peanuts nor popcorn forthcoming, and they depart before the arrival of a dark-eyed and dark-haired young mother with three dark and vociferously happy children. The two eldest on the step, the youngest held in her arms, there is a joyful splashing and squirting, outcome of a youthful and masterly thumb over a jet, that makes wet heads and damp clothes for all of them, and makes the mother laugh with them instead of scolding.

The sparrows return, and go once more, for there comes a young woman with a two-year old boy in her arms. She holds him to the dawning jets, and with utter enjoyment shares his delight in the water. Her hair, an indefinite brown in the shade, as she tilts her head in the sun, flames in copper and gold. She goes, laughing, with the child. The place is for the moment still.

Tall and white, the towers of the bridge, the light refracting from their angles obliterating all lines of division of surfaces, stand against the blue beyond. Sharply sunny the sculptured cutwaters, high and proud as those of Massilia's triremes, of the two central piers cut against the shadowed mystery of the arches. There is a slight rift on the water which brings the reflection of the towers, half merged in the local color of the water, half lost in those of the arches and the shadowed side of the bridge, to the very edge of the esplanade.

A solitary saunterer comes by, and lingering, leans upon the rail and gazes upon the river. For several minutes he stands, and with him behind his back, an as solitary sparrow upon the edge of the basin.

These things are noted quite by the way as one studies Cambridge Bridge. And now is seen definitely a thing not before verified to oneself: Looking at such a bridge as this as a whole, casually, the great curve of the roadway as indicated by the lower member of the parapet, from the crown to the further shore appears to be continuous; and every section of the bridge between each pair of piers, modified by the great curve, appears otherwise identical with every other and with the one corresponding on the other side of the center. To the artist making a drawing, however, it quickly becomes manifest that while each section of the bridge is in obedience to and is governed by the "great line," and obeys a stated principle of design, uniform in each, yet each is a thing individual in itself, the variation minute indeed, but enough to give each its own separate set of perspective lines and angles, upon the recognition of which, even if not separately drawn, depends the ability to apprehend and record the character of the structure as a whole.

A bridge is a fascinating thing at any time. From the plank across the country brook, in whose shadow one may see the crawfish upon the sandy bottom, past and over the varied structures into whose stones the history of a countryside is built, to the great erections that span metropolitan and extra-suburban great rivers, there lies in bridges a perennial charm and source of attraction.

How much of this, unrecognized, may lie in the fact that above its most elementary forms, the bridge comes perhaps nearer to being a thing of life than any other static work of man? For it is true. In a bridge every part is responsive to every other part. Each section, each member, individual, yet answers in the bearing of stress and thrust to every other part. In his ability thus to obtain an harmonious and self-sustaining balance of forces lies the bridge-builder's skill, and in its outward expression resides the strength and charm of his finished work.

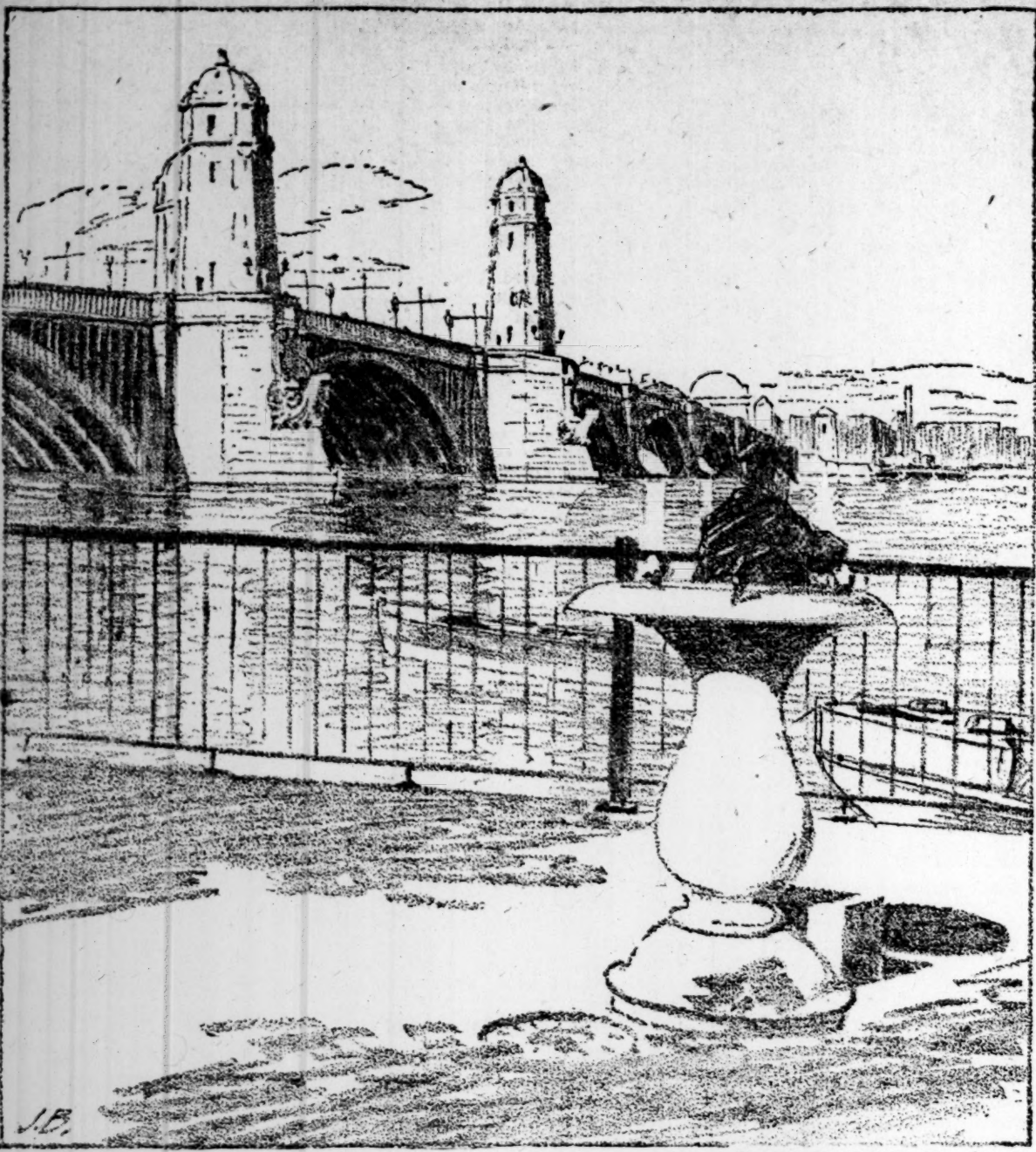
## INDIA INAUGURATES SECOND WAR LOAN

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—It was a happy thought on the part of whoever hit on the idea of inaugurating the second Indian war loan on the day which has been formally set aside in India to be celebrated as the King-Emperor's birthday. There is no human being for whom the average Indian has so intense a reverence and affection as the present King, whose visit to this country seven years ago, and whose second coronation at Delhi have made an indelible impression on the public mind. King George, and even more, possibly, Queen Mary, completely won the heart of India by their unaffected kindness, and by the keen interest which they took in every person or place whose acquaintance they made.

Few people, not even the King and Queen themselves, possibly, realize how much good that brief visit of three months to India in the winter of 1911-12 did to the British raj in India.

Those responsible for the loan were well advised, therefore, in fixing the King's birthday as its opening day. Bengal at once took the lead in organizing for the opening day, and started off the provincial loan cam-



Cambridge Bridge, Boston, from below

paign with a total subscription, actual or promised, of nearly nine crores of rupees. Of this total three crores were actually paid into the Bank of Bengal, while four crores more were expected to be realized a week later. The jute mills whose profits for 1917 were recently shown by the Director of Statistics to have run into several millions sterling, are expected to contribute at least five crores. Extraordinary efforts are being made to organize the loan campaign in Bengal, some of the ablest business men, both Indian and English, throwing themselves heartily into the work.

Last year Bombay and Bengal competed with each other in generous rivalry, and the race for supremacy was often very close; but toward the end of the period Bombay drew ahead, and although Bengal is incomparably the richer province of the two she had to own herself beaten by the generous subscriptions of the Mahratta and Parsi interests which dominate the western presidency. So far as this year's loan has gone the tables have been reversed, Bengal beginning the contest three crores ahead of the rival presidency and maintaining the lead to the end of the week. Bombay, of course, has not yet got its organization into working trim. It has as yet held no great meeting, but it may hold one shortly, and then we may expect to see a spurt from the western presidency.

The inaugural meeting in Bengal was held at Government House, or rather in the grounds of Government House, Lord Ronaldshay presiding over a gathering estimated to have numbered at least 10,000 people, mostly Indians. A remarkable unity of sentiment and enthusiasm prevailed. Surendranath Banerjee, the celebrated politician and orator, drew attention to this in his speech, and declared that no such gathering had ever before been held within the precincts of Government House. The Governor, the Chief Justice and many political and business leaders spoke and the outcome was an initial subscription three-quarters as great as the total subscription recorded by Bengal last year.

An important element in the subscriptions this year has been the Marwari, or money-lending class, which stood more or less aloof from the last loan. This year, however, the Marwaris are so much in earnest in the matter that they have formed a special loan committee to which no one is admitted unless he has subscribed at least one lakh of rupees.

## WOOL SITUATION IS CALLED PROMISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Americans should not be disturbed over the wool situation, nor should they cease wearing wool clothing, according to S. W. McClure of Salt Lake City, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association.

There will be a shortage of wool in the United States if the United States raises an army of 5,000,000 men, but if a fighting force of only 2,000,000 is mobilized there will be sufficient wool in the country to supply all government needs and for the usual demand of the civilian population, Mr. McClure says.

Half of the world's wool supply is in the United States and this country has been drawing from the remaining half by purchasing from Great Britain, statistics in the hands of Secretary McClure show. A recent survey of the wool situation of the country revealed that the wool available for 1918 was 1,155,000,000 pounds,

## APPEAL MADE TO BRITISH MINERS

Federation Executive Committee Asks for a Larger Coal Output and Warns the Absentees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the Miners Federation of Great Britain has issued the following manifesto appealing to the miners to do all they can to increase the output of coal in view of the increased demands that are being made on the British supplies:

During the recent negotiations on the wages question the Prime Minister and the Coal Controller made a strong appeal to our executive committee to assist him in increasing, as far as possible, the output of coal. They pointed out that coal, as the raw material of all our iron and steel supplies and also of most of our manufactured goods, was of the very greatest importance to the nation.

The drain of recruiting in the coal mining industry has reduced the output of coal in Great Britain by millions of tons per annum, while we have to meet the claims of our allies for coal, which means a very large demand upon our exports. The Controller pointed out that during recent months the Germans had rendered unworkable a number of the French coal mines, and that this, by limiting the output of coal in France, had increased the demands upon the coal produced in this country.

A further claim on the output of coal in this country has been caused by the entry of America into the war. The American army now fighting in France is a long way from its base, and the carriage of coal from America to France to carry on the necessary railway traffic for the American army is out of the question, and consequently the British coal fields are called upon to supply a very large quantity of coal monthly for our American allies.

The government are extremely anxious to keep in close touch with the chief factors in retaining intercommunication with them and securing the return of commodities necessary to this country is to supply those neutral countries with coal. By supplying them with coal we receive in return not merely the necessary foodstuffs as well as the raw materials necessary for the protection of the war, which are sent in exchange for the coal, but we also have the use of their shipping which is of the utmost importance to us at the present time.

The Coal Controller, on figures supplied to him from the various mining districts in Great Britain, is of the opinion that if unnecessary voluntary absenteeism were abolished, and if the mine workers, upon whom the nation depends at the present time for the life blood of its industries, were producing to their utmost capacity the nation would be able to tide over its present difficulties.

The executive committee of the

Miners Federation during the recent wages negotiations pledged themselves to do everything in their power to secure the largest possible output of coal from the mines. It is recognized that the first claim on the output of the coal mines will be for the navy, munition works, and other essential industries, and in the event of a real shortage of coal there is a serious danger that the ordinary household consumer will be very short of coal during the coming winter, and in spite of any precautions that may be taken fairly to share out the coal by rationing, there is a likelihood that the poorest of the people may suffer most. The Miners Federation are exceedingly anxious to prevent as far as possible unnecessary suffering in the homes of the poor for lack of fuel.

In spite of all the efforts which can be made by the British Government to supply France with coal, the rationing in France has already been reduced to about 1½ tons per household per year, and this, in all probability, will have to be considerably reduced unless we can not only maintain, but substantially increase, the output of coal in this country. Italy is even in a worse position.

There may, and undoubtedly does, exist in many of the districts a strong feeling with regard to recent increases in the price of coal, and the opinion may be widely held that coal miners or middlemen are reaping considerable benefits from the present national crisis. This may or may not be true, but it ought not to be taken as a reason at the present time for the mine workers not doing their utmost to maintain the output of coal.

We are endeavoring to establish within the next few weeks joint committees at all the collieries to lessen as far as possible unnecessary absenteeism, and the work of those committees will not be confined merely to making inquiry as to why individual workmen are not attending regularly at the mines, but they will go fully into the question when it arises, as to why loss of output takes place, whether it is through the fault of the workmen or the management.

We appeal to all our members to assist us in carrying out loyally the pledge which the executive committee have given to the government, that so far as they were concerned everything possible would be done to maintain, and if possible to increase, the output of coal, and with this object in view we would urge every miner to work every day on which the colliery is open for work, if health and circumstances permit.

## WOMEN'S SERVICE DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National League for Women's Service will begin on next Monday a week's drive for \$250,000, for maintenance of the league's canteens, soldiers' clubs, motor corps, ambulance service and other activities. Nineteen women's clubs in this vicinity have taken steps to turn their social activities into war work.

## INTERMENT OF ALIEN ENEMIES

British Public Demands Drastic Steps Against Those Naturalized and Unnaturalized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Resolutions have been passed by a number of public representative bodies throughout the country calling for immediate stringent measures for the interment of enemy aliens.

A resolution was passed by the Grimsby Town Council in favor of the immediate interment or repatriation of all enemy aliens, naturalized or otherwise, and urging that all in government or administrative departments should at once be relieved of their appointments. The resolution was sent to the Newcastle City Council, by which it was also unanimously adopted.

A resolution stating that the Aliens Bill now before Parliament is inadequate and not sufficiently drastic to meet the strong public feeling which prevails, has been passed by the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee. This committee, which was formed to consider all questions of common interest to the local authorities of the London area, consists of representatives of each of the London boroughs who are members of the borough councils chosen by the councils themselves and the town clerk or some other high borough official. The decisions of the committee are not binding on the borough councils, but they are submitted to them for approval and are generally sent to the Local Government Board or the Home Office as the case may be.

A supplementary report made by the Law and Parliamentary Committee on the interment of enemy aliens has been unanimously adopted by the Hammersmith Borough Council. This stated that the committee had considered further the provisions of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, and had noted with regret that it did not carry out the resolutions passed at the conference of the Metropolitan and City Borough Councils held on July 2. They maintained that all enemy aliens, whether naturalized or not, without distinction of position, should be interned forthwith, unless good reasons were submitted to and approved by a public tribunal; that all naturalization papers of enemy aliens should be removed from government offices and disqualified for both Houses of Parliament and the Privy Council; and that all naturalized neutrals of enemy origin should be deemed to be enemy aliens and interned forthwith.

A special general meeting of the Royal Society, held at Burlington House, the following resolution was passed:

"That the delegates of the Royal Society at the forthcoming conference with the representatives of the academies of allied countries should raise the question of the expulsion of enemy foreign members, with a view to eliciting the opinion of the conference as to the desirability of joint action, and that the subject be reconsidered at a future meeting of the society on the report of the delegates."

In a written reply to Sir Richard Cooper, who asked how many aliens or alien enemies remained uninterred after the Advisory Committee had recommended their internment, the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, states that up to the end of 1916 about 250 persons were exempted whose internment had been recommended by the Advisory Committee. Practically all those exemptions were granted on later information showing that the man's work was of value to the country. Since the end of 1916 releases, other than licenses for employment, have been limited to cases of men desiring to join the British or allied forces; cases in which the

man's nationality was discovered to be British, allied, or neutral; and a very few cases in which there were medical grounds of the strongest kind. On the other hand about 700 alien enemies whose exemption the Advisory Committee had recommended have been interned.

Sir George Cave further stated that a certificate of naturalization was granted on March 17, 1880, to Mr. Emil Oscar Garcke, who stated that he was a natural-born subject of the Empire of Germany. He had no information as to whether Mr. Garcke held a dominating position in electric tramway transport and allied industries; whether Mr. Garcke was financially interested before the war in similar or allied industries in enemy countries; and, if so, whether he had in any way abandoned those interests, and to whom they had been transferred.

## QUESTION OF SUPPLIES IN SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Switzerland's food situation is becoming worse and worse, and but for the prompt and generous action of the United States in sending over grain and flour in large quantities, the population would be in a most difficult position. The Germans did their best, by refusing safe-conducts until August to the allied vessels carrying grain to Switzerland, to prevent the Swiss population from having any bread in May, June and July. But none of the Allies' transports were sunk after all, and the Swiss people, and even the pro-German press, were forced to admit that the Allies' navy was sufficient protection against Germany's intention of starving the neutral countries of Europe through her ruthless submarine war.

The bread question is, however, only a part of the Swiss food crisis. The whole problem of daily life has become most perplexing. There is no longer any proportion between the salaries and wages of the middle and working classes and the cost of living. Prices of foodstuffs, clothing and all necessities have risen to most exorbitant figures, largely on account of the activities of German speculative buying agents, who travel throughout the country. The prohibition of the exports of foodstuffs to the Central Powers has prevented the stocks in the hands of speculators from being sent out of the country, but has not prevented the rise in prices.

As a consequence there has been a great deal of unrest in labor circles, resulting in several instances in more or less serious public disturbances. The government, in the interests of the maintenance of order, gave the local authorities special powers to suppress disturbances, and this measure occasioned great offense to the trade unions and other labor bodies. These summoned a national conference to discuss the matter, which presented a strong ultimatum to the Bundesrat, demanding the rescinding of the obnoxious measures and further that representatives of the working classes should have a share in controlling the distribution of foodstuffs. The conference declared that unless these demands were granted there would be a general strike throughout the country.

To avoid this danger the Bundesrat was forced to make certain promises which it will be hard to fulfill. For the moment the situation appeared very threatening and there was really great danger of the general strike taking place. But wiser counsels prevailed and the strike was averted. Meanwhile the government can find

no other way of meeting the increase in prices and the overwhelming speculation in foodstuffs than by helping the working classes through the payment of the difference between the excessive and ordinary prices out of the state treasury. This method has been adopted in some of the belligerent countries in order to keep up the morale of the population in fighting against the enemy. But it is a grave question whether such action is wise in a neutral country which has no fighting spirit to maintain. Of course the government has been highly praised by the politicians and labor leaders for preventing social unrest by artificially reducing the cost of living. But whether such measures can have any permanent success is another question.

## LARGE COTTON CROP IN SALT RIVER VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Several weeks earlier than ever known before, ginning has been started upon the Pima Egyptian cotton crop of the Salt River Valley. There will be 40,000 bales, valued at about \$15,000,000. The crop will be more than double that of last year, and ginning capacity correspondingly has been doubled. Thousands of Mexican men, women and children have been brought in by an association that will handle the picking problem.

At Tempe the last of last year's crop of Pima has been purchased by the government for balloon fabric, at 73½ cents. The first offerings this year are rated by the ginner at 65 cents. There is little doubt that this price will be passed very soon, in view of the limitation of importations of cotton from Egypt and the short crop reports from sections of the South.

## GIFT FOR THE BOY SCOUTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Boy Scouts of Rhode Island, through the will of Capt. George Bucklin, will receive the income from a trust fund amounting to about \$300,000. Provision is made that one-half of the fund may be used for the erection of a headquarters building. It is provided, however, that if at any time the organization comes under the domination of any religious sect or becomes sectarian in any way, the benefits may be revoked by the trustee.

## SHIPPING APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Shipping Controller has appointed Mr. Thomas F. Harrison of Messrs Rankin, Gilmore and Co., shipowners, Liverpool, to be shipping adviser to the Principal Naval Transport Officer (Capt. H. V. Simpson, C. M. G., R. N.) at that port. Mr. Harrison is a very well-known Liverpool shipowner, fully acquainted with all shipping and commercial questions, and his appointment should be of great assistance to the Naval Transport staff.

## Albert Steiger Co.

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Fine Shoe Repairing

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Smart Styles in Velour, Velvet and Hatters' Plush

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Ultra Distinctive Modes in Smart Autumn Skirts

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MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S WEAR  
O.C. GRAVES, PRES. V. and A. West Spring



## TIMBER PROBLEMS OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Relative Value of Different Trees Described—Need of Coordinating Study of Timber Production Is Demonstrated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Prof. Percy Groom, M. A., D. Sc., on expressing his willingness to grant an interview upon the question of the timber industry, a question looming large at the present time, plunged at once into his theme. To the representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said: "The special qualities of timber that render it all-important in daily life may perhaps be best understood if we consider the demands made on wood in the living tree, which is exposed to various vicissitudes during its prolonged existence. The wood at the base of a tree trunk has to withstand tons of pressure per square inch, while the trunk has to resist the bending action associated with its columnar form and the shearing tendency of its boughs. The trunk and branches have to resist shock caused by gusts of winds acting on a large head of foliage. Yet the young wood of the twigs or outer parts of the trunk must possess a certain degree of extensibility and toughness, as opposed to brittleness, so that they can endure change of shape under shock. Since one essential function of the wood is rapidly to conduct water to the leaves, wood must necessarily contain water-channels, and therefore be an excavated, not a solid material. And since the water conveyed contains substances in solution, wood is capable of impregnation by watery solutions of dyes and preservatives. Remembering the great heights attained by certain tree trunks, and the immense load of branches, it is necessary that wood in the tree be relatively light in weight when compared with its strength and stiffness. Finally, it is evident that wood in the tree must possess a certain degree of durability."

"Australia," continued Professor Groom, "is the center of the world for the Eucalyptus timbers, that is Jarrah, Karri, Tallowood, and a variety of others. One of the great uses of Jarrah for a time was in paving the streets. It has been found that in Sydney the Jarrah-paved streets last for 12 years. On the other hand, Paris Jarrah-paved streets will begin to show signs of wear in two years. In London the same thing occurs, and, not unnaturally, the question will be asked, Why? In Paris, and even in London, it is usually not the wood that goes, but the foundation. On the other hand, certainly in London, it is sometimes the wood that goes itself. It is very probable that part of the destruction of the wood itself is due to the fact that people are not aware that they should 'box' (an Australian term) the timber. That is to say, the central part of the wood, which is softer, should be cut out and not used."

The reason for the exclusion or replacement of Jarrah in the streets of London by Scots pine is partly that it is not so resilient. Secondly, Scots pine is cross-grained, and does not readily absorb water; whereas in the case of Jarrah, rain, or any other water supply alternating with dryness, makes the wood swell and contract. Jarrah does actually decay in some cases. It is used in certain roads over which there is particularly heavy traffic. I hope to see a Jarrah pavement, constructed, if possible, so that it might be as resilient as Scots pine."

A considerable number of Australian woods are not only heavy, they are truly cross-grained, i. e., with interlacing grain (ascending in alternating right-handed and left-handed spirals). Such woods are very apt to twist, and this tendency is accentuated if the wood is a very heavy one and difficult to try. The result is that a number of Australian woods have got into bad repute in this country for twisting. This difficulty can be alleviated or avoided in two ways, first by cutting the wood on the quarter (radially or rift-sawn) and second, by making sure that the wood when it is being finally used is really thoroughly seasoned. Seasoning these heavy woods is very much slower in the United Kingdom than in Australia. To illustrate the importance of thoroughly seasoning, one may mention that walnut used for gunstocks is a wood that shrinks very much, but when once fully seasoned, it does so so evenly that there is no risk of its swelling or shrinking, and of thus causing the gun to jam. It takes a very long time to season in the form, and sometimes after twelve years is still soaking wet in the center. There are processes allied to the artificial seasoning of wood—prolonged drastic seasoning—(steeping) under the influence of which, woods used for furniture will often be improved in color and lose their bad warping qualities. Beech is a wood that warps greatly. After steaming in a particular manner for several days it looks like mahogany and stands like mahogany. Therefore, Australian woods can be utilized and made from inferior into valuable woods."

Another difficulty in the free use of Australian woods is that their nomenclature is bad. In the different states of Australia there are different names for the same woods, and in the different states there are the same names for different woods. This causes much confusion and commercially is most unsatisfactory. In addition to that you sometimes get the names of woods illegitimately employed. For example, some of the Australian woods, heavy and warping badly, are called mahogany. Sometimes Jarrah is sold under the name of mahogany. To illustrate the wrong application of names, I will instance

Santalum acuminatum, which is given to a true Australian sandalwood, but it is also wrongly given to an entirely different wood, Budda Eremophila Mitchellii. From this, continued Professor Groom, it will be seen that research into the structure of timbers is also necessary as a means of rendering possible the critical identification. Such identification is needed in order that a person shall secure exactly the kind of wood he requires. "There are some very valuable Australian woods, but little known in England; for instance, Queensland silkwood. This has been locally em-

and all concerned in any way with timbers. If a shortage occurred of any particular wood for any purpose, they should be able to obtain information direct from any one place as to whether any other wood suitable was available. Investigations should also be made in the country of supply. The sole comprehensive modern researches on the mechanical properties of wood conducted in the British Empire emanate from Australia."

Professor Groom concluded his observations by saying that there are signs of an awakening as regards research. The awakening is imperial,



Prof. Percy Groom, M. A., D. Sc.

Who explains the relative value of different kinds of timber found within the British Empire

played for gunstocks, and it makes a good decorative wood that stands magnificently. There is also Australian rosewood, exquisitely scented. Black Bean, it is regretted, warps badly in this country. It was utilized in the Royal Automobile Club, London, but shrunk and twisted. Australian white beech has been tried for important war purposes, but apparently failed to take the glue by the ordinary methods."

"In Australia, particularly Queensland, and if one includes in the scope of Australia, Papua, there is a wealth of very little known timbers that can be utilized, if proper treatment is only applied. Timbers in Papua will be found to be generally allied and similar to those of Malaya, including Borneo, which are known to have woods particularly valuable as furniture woods, but some of them undoubtedly will have a much wider application in aircraft and shipbuilding. Investigations conducted during the present war have demonstrated the suitability for use in aeroplanes of certain mahoganies and other hardwoods from British West Africa, Papua, Queensland, British East Africa, and India, and of certain softwoods from New Zealand and British East Africa. These considerations lead once more to the study of the structure of timbers, whose significance in affording guidance in the qualities and uses of woods has already been indicated."

Professor Groom was asked by The Christian Science Monitor representative whether in his opinion it would be possible for the British Empire generally to supply her own needs. "We can," he replied, "supply practically everything excepting the cheapest conifer woods. In the first place these are found in the northern forests and sub-arctic regions. They occur in forests that are pure or at least contain large numbers of the same kind of tree crowded together. They are also found by countries that have forestry departments, constantly renewing their supplies by planting operations. They are also accessible to England. No distant country can ever, from the cheap softwood point of view, compete with the Baltic in supplying Great Britain. Softwoods of large dimensions—Douglas fir—are also to be found in British Columbia and the adjoining regions of the United States of America; also remnants of pitch pine in the United States, and large Scots pine in parts of Russia. When these large conifer softwood timbers are exhausted, the world will probably never see any more."

"It would not be easy to found, outside England, an institute for timber research for the British Empire capable of dealing with the many varied problems. Such an institute can only be supported in a country possessing scientific specialists of the highest class on various branches of chemistry, physics, engineering and botany, acting in close touch with manufacturers and professional men who employ wood as a material. There are two great problems before us—the best utilization of the wood and the preservation of the wood. There should be a central institute in Great Britain to collaborate with all parts of the Empire. All discoveries and practical information should be conveyed to the central office, whose chief function would be to make all discoveries about the best utilization of the woods available. They should be in close touch with the men who know the forests, the users, exporters

not merely national; and this is of vital importance because this country, and the remainder of the British Empire, should be linked together in policy as regards the great timber problem of the future, and therefore linked together in attacking the problems whose solutions will dictate that policy and will indicate the best method of utilizing our common timber resources. In Great Britain and in Australia departments of scientific and industrial research have arisen, and it is to be hoped that the great trades will also take part in this forward movement, for the greatest advances can be achieved solely by the cooperation of the State, the trade and the technical specialist—and this is especially true of the great timber industry."

## FRANCE AND ITALY AND RUMANIAN JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is announced that the Italian Ambassador in London, acting on the instructions of Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, has sent the following communication to M. N. Sokolov, representing the Zionist organization:

"The Italian Government, recognizing that the provisions contained in the Treaty of Bucharest between Rumania and the Central Empires relating to religious equality in Rumania are, so far as the Jews are concerned, less liberal than those which the Rumanian Government itself had spontaneously promised to grant, now declares that at the final settlement of the Rumanian question it will use its best endeavors to secure for the Jews in Rumania a settlement which will definitely assure them of a permanent position of equality."

Meanwhile M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a letter to the central committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, in which he says that the French Government is convinced that under German pressure the restricted emancipation promised to the Jews in Rumania is not in accord with the declaration of M. Take Jonescu and M. Bratiano in June, 1917; and he has promised that at the opportune moment the French Government "will take steps to insure that the very wide views of these great Rumanian statesmen shall prevail."

In his recent interview in London with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, M. Take Jonescu stated that the Jewish question in Rumania was definitely settled, and henceforth Jews will have equal rights with Christians there. For the moment, however, the reform is more or less in abeyance, thanks to the Bucharest treaty and the policy of a Rumanian Government which is controlled by Berlin. The foregoing pledge of Italian and French support are therefore a valuable guarantee that the new era will eventually be established."

CARMEN AID HARVEST  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
REGINA, Sask.—In order to release men to work in the harvest fields, about one-third of the motormen and conductors on the Regina municipal street railway will be given two weeks' leave and the cars operated on a reduced running schedule.

## MALVY CASE AND FRENCH POLITICS

Feeling Is Strong That Far- Reaching Political Undercurrents Have Been the Cause of Recent "Procès Célèbres"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It would be wrong to suggest that any part of France is thoroughly satisfied with the Malvy verdict and sentence. Whether that verdict and sentence be right or wrong, light or severe, political or pure, the impression is still left that there are loose screws in the State of France, and that this trial by the Senate as the Haute Cour does little to tighten them up. Everybody believes that it is well that the house should be made clean and set in good order, and in this policy, when free from all political bias, M. Clemenceau has the support of all France, fully and enthusiastically. But whatever may have been the ideas and intentions of M. Malvy, France is shocked to think that in time of war such a great government department as the Ministry of the Interior, with a maximum of responsibility resting upon it, the very honor and even fate of France in its keeping, could be run so loosely as was the case, and with the alleged connivance in this looseness of method, carelessness of system, and wildness of idea of Premier after Premier in charge of different governments.

The Ministry of the Interior seemed then at the mercy of any fool or charlatan who was placed in control of it, and wise and honest official men who would put things right were coldly sent away. The strongest suspicions developed against M. Almeyreya, and M. Malvy was constrained to have an investigation concerning him made by the Sureté. As a result, a report that could not have been more damning was made against this man and it was handed to M. Malvy. Shortly afterward M. Malvy tells the Sureté that he has seen M. Almeyreya, who is much upset, and that the report is wrong, and nothing is to be done. There you have the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Malvy, and some weak features of modern France.

It is with the uneasy feeling that such reflections engender that France is so much dissatisfied, being far from confident that such a trial as this was—conducted in the way it was—will provide any sort of remedy. And if such things are possible at the Ministry of the Interior, so public and extensive in its operations, what may be possible at the others? There is a common agreement that the real fault is the cause; there is too much politics. M. Malvy was clearly at the ministry in some considerable measure as a Caillaux nominee and in the Caillaux interest. This, perhaps, had something to do with the eleventh-hour impulse of the Senate to punish him for his carelessness, his negligence, his want of a patriotic sense of responsibility. The main charges originally brought against him were withdrawn by the public prosecutor who, like everybody else, felt that M. Leon Daudet's enthusiasm for tracking out traitors of a democratic turn of political mind had far exceeded his discretion, and that scarcely a sentence he had uttered was worthy of a second thought; and the Haute Cour dismissed the rest.

According to the generally accepted theory and rule of administration of law and justice, M. Malvy, it was felt by many, should then have been allowed to walk out into the open life of Paris and resume his political and general life "without a stain on his character," or rather as almost a martyr of jealous and vindictive rivals. But the Senate took the bit between its teeth. There seemed something almost humorous in the way in which it seemed to bark angrily against the statements that were being freely made outside that its powers were limited and that it was exceeding them in going beyond the original charges upon which M. Malvy was arraigned, and upon which—at his own instance—his parliamentary immunity had been withdrawn, and in the most arrogant manner in which it declared its own sovereignty and then formulated a new charge amounting in effect to culpable and criminal carelessness, convicting and sentencing M. Malvy upon it. It was nearly always clear from the very beginning when M. Daudet, despite his volubility and his excitement, and his declaration of his own conviction that M. Malvy was a traitor, made such a poor impression at the witness bar that the accused was little likely to be condemned upon the main charges. It was nearly certain all the time that he would escape entirely as far as they were concerned. What effect, if any, for or against the Socialist and Labor demonstration that came acutely into being when the trial was half through may have had upon the issue it is hard to say.

Of course the Socialists are all the time on the side of M. Malvy—and M. Caillaux—just as the Royalists are against them, and the sentiments were freely demonstrated at the be-

ginning; but after the trial had opened and when the Confédération Générale du Travail was in conference, there was suddenly a burst of enthusiasm, an intense demonstration of feeling, and everywhere there was the working classes that were being prosecuted along with M. Malvy, the working man's friend, and that the workers would accept the challenge. If—if what the leaders said the rank and file think and feel, the case must have appeared threatening and dangerous. However, the Haute Cour was not intimidated. But while, it stated, it was thus clear from the outset that there was to be no conviction on the major charges, most reasonable people felt that it was a defective system of justice that could pass over, without any censure or punishment, such serious lapses from firm direction and such manifest errors of judgment as M. Malvy had been guilty of. It was that tremendous sense that the trial would have been stupid and wrong, and the administrative system of France with it, if nothing were to be done in these matters that led the Senate to proclaim itself master and to act accordingly, in defiance of all suggestion and criticism. It was because, at the finish, it voiced so much public opinion that the last questions against its authority were so feebly made and hardly heard. However, the existence of a system of administration which has made it possible to conduct a trial of the highest consequence in this manner (the proposals for taking the final steps which led to the conviction were raised almost casually by odd senators) has aroused considerable comment.

For the rest, so far as the trial as distinct from what was thought and said and may be arranged, after the verdict and sentence by which M. Malvy is banished for five years without civic degradation and has to pay a small sum of 1855 francs, 65 centimes as the nominal costs of the trial, there were two features of the affair that seem to rise high in any contemplation. The first is the grand manner in which at times it was stage-managed by the defense. The climax was reached when on one splendid day there was what can only be called a pageant of premiers for the benefit of the accused former Minister. Surely never in the history of misdeeds nor an accused make such a display of influence and lofty testimony in his favor as when MM. Viviani, Briand, Ribot and Painlevé, all four former premiers, went to the witness bar one after the other and declared their belief in M. Malvy! As a display of its kind, it was magnificent; it can hardly ever be equalled. All these past presidents of the council came to say that M. Malvy was well intentioned and did right. How then could he ever be condemned? But there was the subsequent reflection that these four premiers of the past had something to defend in themselves, and that they were all more or less in the same boat, and that, if the public prosecutor could not get rid of the effect of the evidence, he did something to destroy its value.

The next great point was whether the circumstances justified or demanded that intense consideration for the working classes, the Socialists, and a large number of interests, that in M. Malvy's judgment was necessary for the maintenance of the union sacrée. It was M. Malvy's case, and supported by his friends of the premiership, that these most dangerous elements in the heart of France should be stroked gently, fed with money and kindness, and granted the fullest toleration and liberty to do whatever they listed, in order to prevent them from rising against the State, plotting and working against her, and causing the most dreadful mischief—which they did or tried to do, just the same. Did the circumstances of the case justify this tremendous toleration, this dangerous policy of friendly conciliation with obvious wreckers? M. Malvy and his friends said it did; the Senate as the Haute Cour said it did not. Most people think the Senate was right.

It was by 101 votes to 86 that the tribunal decided to maintain the charge of forfeiture, and by 101 votes to 81 that it found him guilty. M. Malvy can derive whatever consolation he can from these narrow margins. The Haute Cour was evidently timid of hurting him too much, and when the public prosecutor pleaded for the fullest punishment under the new charge, and the stripping from the former Minister of every civil right, privilege and dignity, the senators, as judges, felt mercy strong within them and would have none of it. By their verdict they recognized the existence of organized plans since the beginning of the war which tended to injure the defense of the country by disturbing the moral strength of the nation and the discipline of the army. M. Malvy, they said, was cognizant of this criminal enterprise which was the chief cause of the mutiny in the early summer of last year, and did nothing to counteract it, while he assisted the criminal activity of Almeyreya, Duvall, and others, and interfered with the control of Lipscher's peace proposals to M. Caillaux. Furthermore, the judgment refused to accept the defense of M. Malvy that he was applying to the laboring classes the general policy of the whole government, or his plea that any other policy would

have led to revolts and crises more dangerous than those brought about by the propaganda which he permitted. The Haute Cour declared its utter disbelief that the working classes would have been capable of knowingly associating with former convicts and suspects with whom M. Malvy was in contact.

Of course, the newspapers of the Left were generally against the judgment; though L'Homme Libre, the new organ of the Quatre Socialist section of M. Varenne and M. Albert Thomas, bade M. Malvy take his sentence quietly and for the sake of France to beg his friends to make no disturbance on his behalf. The official Socialist organ, however, was furious and threatening, and declared that the working classes would at once take up the challenge flung at them. M. Gustave Hervé in La Victoire, uncommitted as he is to any conventional way of thinking, did not like the verdict and plainly implied evil consequences. There seemed to be grounds for apprehension, and the fear was quickly justified by the fact that the Confédération Générale du Travail met and passed a strong condemnatory resolution, declaring that the judgment of the Haute Cour had given a blow to national unity and had divided the country at a grave moment.

As to opinion in governmental circles, the authoritative Le Temps said: "It was asked by public opinion, not without some anxiety, if it was indeed necessary for government under our democratic Republic, which ought to be a régime of light, to make so many compromises, to conduct so many intrigues, to walk along so many dark alleys. The court declared that all these negotiations by the government in no way necessary to the government of the country, and that they constituted faults, some of which were crimes. It did its duty, painful as it was, and it seems to have correctly differentiated between the exaggerations, often regrettable, of M. Malvy's enemies, and the denials, sometimes too ardent, of his friends. It inflicted a serious punishment upon him, particularly hard for a Frenchman, but it unanimously rejected the most infamous accusation against the accused. It is with relief that the country has learned that it was not true that it had been betrayed by one who, by public vote, held one of the highest offices in the State."

The last sentiment was repeated by the Journal des Débats in similar words. It said that it had been found that M. Malvy, occupying a high position, had not been guilty of betraying his country in the middle of the war, but he had been negligent and easy-going, and his general policy, which was good in itself, had very disastrous results.

## ENLISTMENT OF AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—All Americans now in Great Britain not already serving in the American, British, or Canadian forces, between the ages of 21 and 30 years inclusive, and those that reach the age of 21 at any time subsequent to July 30, are liable to military service with the British forces under the terms of the convention recently signed by the British and American governments.

2. Unless they return to the United States of America within 60 days from July 30, or be enlisted in the American forces, or secure exemption from military service from the American Embassy before Sept. 30.

3. Exemption may be granted by the American Ambassador when proof and reason of just cause has been shown.

## I. W. W. INDICTED IN CALIFORNIA

Eighteen Confined in Jails in Three Cities Charged With Violation of Espionage Act Arraigned—Plead Not Guilty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Federal Grand Jury on Wednesday returned indictments against 18 I. W. W. confined in Sacramento, Los Angeles and Fresno jails, charging violation of the Espionage Act, generally, with obstructing the draft military program of the United States, and, specifically, with setting disastrous fires in 18 towns and communities in California within the period extending from July 20, 1917, to Aug. 13, 1918, resulting in millions of dollars damage to crops, resources, industries and property; also specifying conspiring with Haywood, St. John and others convicted in Chicago.

The prisoners were arraigned in the Federal Court here and pleaded not guilty, with the privilege of changing the plea or filing a demurrer not later than next Tuesday, at which time the trial will be set and bail fixed. The State and the defense will probably agree to consolidate these 18 cases and 55 others of the I. W. W. previously indicted and arraigned on similar charges, to be tried here Oct. 8.

While United States Marshal Muhlhall and his deputies intimate that they have evidence connecting some of these prisoners with the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb plot, both the marshal and Assistant United States Attorney Johnson, in charge of the cases here, decline to make specific statements as to whether or not they have evidence that bears on the Mooney case. The defendants' attorneys disclaim knowledge of the possible pleas of guilty of their clients.

## MINNESOTA PROTEST ON TELEPHONE FEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, which has power under the state law to approve or disapprove telephone rates, protested on Tuesday to Postmaster-General Burleson against the installation charge of \$5 to \$15 for telephones fixed by federal order. The state commission objects on the grounds that the charges are excessive and cannot be justified by the telephone companies, that the expense of installation has no connection with the monthly rate, and that the installation fees will reduce the number of telephone subscribers and impair the value of the service, as well as reduce operating revenues. The protest is based on an investigation into cost of charges of installation made by agents of the commission when the companies proposed a year ago to take the step that the government since has made.

BUENOS AIRES STRIKE STILL ON  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The strike of Argentine postal employees continues, with no settlement in sight. No mail has been delivered since Friday.



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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

BOSTON RED SOX  
WIN WORLD TITLE

American League Baseball Pennant Winners Defeat the Chicago Nationals in Sixth Game at Fenway Park, 2 to 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston Americans	4	2	.666
Chicago Nationals	2	4	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Red Sox, champions of the American League, won the baseball championship of the world for 1918 Wednesday afternoon by defeating the Chicago Cubs, champions of the National League, at Fenway Park in the sixth game of the World Series by a score of 2 to 1. This gave Boston four victories out of the six games played.

Boston won the game in the third inning when Mays was given a base on balls. Hooper sacrificed him to second. Shean was given a base on balls. Strunk was out, Pick to Merkle, each runner advancing a base and both scored on a miff of an easy fly ball by Flack in right field. Outside of this inning, the Chicago defense was very good.

Chicago scored its one run in the fourth inning when Flack singled and went to second on Hollocher's out to McInnis, unassisted, stole third while Flackert was receiving a base on balls and scored on a single to left field by Merkle.

Mays pitched for the winners and was in fine form, allowing only five hits and giving only two bases on balls. Tyler pitched seven innings for Chicago and was found for only five hits and Hendrix, who succeeded him, did not allow a hit in the one inning he pitched. Tyler, however, was far too liberal with his bases on balls, giving no less than five, the two in the third inning being turned into the runs that defeated his team.

There were a number of brilliant fielding plays, Whiteman making a wonderful catch in short left field, McInnis making several brilliant stops of badly thrown balls at first base and Thomas making a brilliant catch of a foul fly back of third base. The game by innings follows:

## FIRST INNING

CHICAGO—Flack out, Thomas to McInnis. Hollocher out, Shean to McInnis. Mann out, Scott to Hooper. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Hooper out, Hollocher to Merkle. Shean struck out. Strunk was safe when Hollocher muffed his fly ball, the official scorer calling it a hit as it was a difficult chance. Whiteman out, on a fly to Paskert. No runs, one hit, no errors.

## SECOND INNING

CHICAGO—Paskert out, Shean to McInnis. Merkle struck out. Pick singled to left field, but was caught off first, Mays to McInnis. No runs, one hit, no errors.

BOSTON—McInnis out, Tyler to Merkle. Scott out the same way. Thomas was given a base on balls. Schang forced Thomas at second, Hollocher to Pick. No runs, no hits, no errors.

## THIRD INNING

CHICAGO—Deal fled out to Whiteman. Killifer out, Scott to McInnis. Tyler out the same way. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Mays was given a base on balls. Hooper sacrificed him to second, Tyler to Merkle. Shean was given a base on balls. Strunk out, Pick to Merkle, each runner advancing a base. Whiteman hit to right field and Mays and Shean scored when Flack muffed the ball. McInnis singled, but Whiteman was thrown out at third, Hollocher to Merkle to Deal. Two runs, one hit, one error.

## FOURTH INNING

CHICAGO—Flack singled to center. Hollocher out to McInnis unassisted. Flack going to second. Mann was hit by a pitched ball, but was caught off first, Schang to McInnis. Flack stole third, while Paskert was given a base on balls. Merkle singled to left field, Flack scoring and Paskert going to second. Pick out on a fly to Hooper. One run, two hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Scott beat out an infield hit. Thomas sacrificed him to second, Killifer to Pick. Schang was given a base on balls. Mays beat out an infield hit. Hooper forced Scott at the plate, Merkle to Killifer. Shean forced Mays at third, Deal unassisted. No runs, two hits, no errors.

## FIFTH INNING

CHICAGO—Deal out, Mays to McInnis. Killifer out the same way. Tyler out, Shean to McInnis. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Strunk out on a fly to McInnis. Whiteman out, Hollocher to Merkle. McInnis safe on a fly to Flack. Scott out on a fly to Flack. No runs, no hits, one error.

## SIXTH INNING

CHICAGO—Flack was given a base on balls. Hollocher forced him at second, McInnis to Scott. Mann forced Hollocher at second, Mays to Shean. Mann out trying to steal second. Schang to Shean. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Thomas out on a fly to McInnis. Schang was given a base on balls. Mays out on a fly to Paskert. Schang out trying to steal. Killifer to Pick. No runs, one hit, no errors.

## SEVENTH INNING

CHICAGO—Paskert out, Mays to McInnis. Merkle out, Thomas to McInnis. Pick out, Mays to McInnis. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON—Hooper out to Merkle, unassisted. Shean out, Deal to Merkle.

RECORD MEET AT  
GREAT LAKES N. T. S.

Chicago Athletic Association Working to Make United States Track and Field Championships Biggest and Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—With track and field teams representing well known athletic clubs of the largest cities, as well as United States service posts which have in their personnel the pick of college athletes of recent years, as assured entries, the scope of the National Amateur Athletic Union annual meet, to be held at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Sept. 20, 21 and 23, already has dwarfed the national track games of former years. The event will be held at the naval station under auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association, and the latter has raised a fund of \$3000 to be used at the discretion of the championship committee in bringing the best athletes now in this country. Moreover, the Chicago A. A. through J. L. Barchard of its committee in arranging the meet, who paid a visit to New York to consult the championship committee, has assured the latter of whatever additional funds are needed for the purpose of assuring the presence of the most complete field of athletes which can be gathered from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific. The Chicago Athletic Association will even pay \$10,000 to hold a meet that will be a record breaker.

The authorities at the Great Lakes station have taken a keen interest in the progress of arrangements for the meet, this being especially true of Capt. W. A. Moffett, U. S. N., commandant of the naval station, and Athletic Officer J. B. Kaufman. With a field of hundreds of the best athletes now competing for different service teams, and all of them in diligent training for their best efforts, it is believed by many that the coming meet at Great Lakes, in various ways, will surpass the last Olympic games.

Some details of the preparations being made at Great Lakes Naval Training Station will be of interest. The nucleus of the tremendous crowd which is expected to watch the events will be formed of 45,000 sailors. More than this number of "Jackies" at present are stationed at Great Lakes, and Captain Moffett has ordered week-end leaves suspended for the three days of the national meet. The Jackies will attend in a body—a throng already larger than the greatest world's series baseball crowd. The Great Lakes Jackies will have cheer leaders, just like a collegian crowd, and will have a wonderfully well-rounded team of track and field athletes to cheer for, for the Great Lakes sailors are set on winning the 1918 national outdoor track championship, just as they recently did the 1918 national outdoor swimming honors. Accommodations at the Great Lakes are being made for crowds of nearly 100,000. There will be no paid admission charge to the meet.

The famous Great Lakes Naval Training Station band, under Lieut. John Philip Sousa, U. S. N.—more than 1500 strong—will furnish music for the three days of the meet. Concerts by this band alone have attracted thousands of Chicago visitors to the Great Lakes station on former occasions when the weekly "open day" at the naval post was known in advance to schedule the appearance of the naval musicians.

A 440-yard straightaway track is being built, with the one idea of making as nearly perfect a running course as possible, for a trial at the world's record which has existed for 15 years. The track is to be tamped into a firm surface in a unique manner, after successive thin layers of cinders have been firmly laid. Instead of the customary road roller to smooth it over, companies of the Jackies will execute their drills over the new track, so that before the days of the big meet the tread of hundreds of thousands of marching feet are expected to do a better job than ever a roller could do.

Labor of the sailors themselves is fashioning the race track and putting the field in shape, and already thousands of the men at the station have taken a personal share in the work of preparation for the great meet. They will be even more certain to follow all the events of the track and field fixture closely, for that reason, according to Athletic Officer Kaufman.

One company of the sailors will hold a unique part in the program of the three-day meet. The men are entrusted with the task of setting up and taking away the hurdles from the running track. They are drilling to do the job to a bugle call with machine precision, without a word of command. This should be one of the noteworthy sights of the championship games.

The Great Lakes N. T. S. will provide quarters for the army and navy athletes who are to be furnished from their different branches of service to compete in the national games. Such national stars as Lieut. J. G. Loomis, at Camp Custer, Mich.; Private Clinton Larson, at Camp Dodge, Ia.; Lieut. Joseph Irish, at Camp Travis, Tex.; C. P. O. F. J. Shea, in naval aviation training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J. W. Ray, at a Pullman, Ill., shipyard; Louis Hauser, in a naval reserve auxiliary officers' training school; M. J. Devaney, at the Boston Navy Yard; Frank Ley, San Diego, Cal., Naval Station; Lieut. Earl Eby, Camp Pike, Ark.; Charles Pores, at Pelham Bay

MONEY DONATED FOR  
SERVICE ATHLETES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Warren Wright of Chicago has donated \$1000 to defray the expenses of six of the best athletes now in the military or naval service to the United States National Amateur Athletic Union outdoor track and field championships, to be held at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Sept. 20, 21 and 23. This amount is independent of the \$3000 donated by the Chicago Athletic Association for the same purpose.

The men selected are: Clinton Larson, Brigham Young University, national champion running high jumper, now at San Antonio, Tex.; W. H. Meanix of Boston, holder of 440-yard national hurdling record, stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor; F. J. Shea, University of Pittsburgh, intercollegiate quarter-mile champion, stationed at Boston; C. J. Stout, former University of Chicago runner, stationed at Ft. Worth, Texas, and H. P. Drew, joint holder of the world's 100-yard record, who is at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. A sixth man will be selected from an eastern camp.

The Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, Salem-Crescent Athletic Club of New York, universities of Chicago and Michigan, are other organizations which will have track teams of importance, although not equal in numbers to the squads which are among the favorites.

NATIONAL AUTO SHOWS CANCELED  
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the request of the War Industries Board, the national automobile shows of 1919, which were to have been held during January and February in New York and Chicago, have been canceled. It was announced late on Wednesday.

Automobile industry leaders have urged promoters of local shows for automobile trucks and accessories to abandon all plans for such during the coming winter in order to meet the requirements of the board.

THE REST WINS  
CRICKET MATCH

Defeats the Lord's Schools in a Slow Pitch and Outfield by Nine Wickets

LONDON, England.—The Rest beat the Lord's Schools at Lord's, yesterday (Aug. 6), says the London Times, by nine wickets. On Monday, they held a lead on the first innings of three runs, and when play was continued the bowlers once more held the upper hand. The Lord's Schools were dismissed for 43, and The Rest obtained the runs for the loss of G. Colchester's wicket.

The pitch and the outfield were very slow, but it must be confessed that the batting was rather undistinguished, and it was felt that a courageous bit of hitting might at any time have made a great deal of difference. In the Lord's Schools' second innings no individual batsman made double figures. G. T. S. Stevens and H. L. Calder started the bowling, and both took advantage of their opportunities. Both bowled very few bad balls, and they never looked easy to play, although if some of the batsmen had shown more enterprise at the start there might have been more chance of a better total. The wicket was by no means easy; runs were hard to obtain, and no doubt the occasion weighed on some of the players.

The Rest went in with only 41 to get in order to win the match, Gibson and Straker starting the bowling. Gibson was not bowling nearly so well as on Monday, and although runs came very slowly, they came by degrees. K. S. Bahadursinghi gave the impression of being a good player, but he, like many others in the match, failed to hit a number of leg balls. Colchester was caught at the wicket and then Chapman, a left-hander who obviously has fine wrists, joined Bahadursinghi and the runs were hit off.

On the type of wicket on which the match was played it would not be fair to judge the batting. The bowling of Stevens, Gibson and Calder was well worthy of the best public school cricket, and there can be little doubt that Stevens is a boy cricketer of unusual ability—in the match he took seven wickets for nine runs. Only one catch, and that a difficult one at slip, was missed in the match, and the wicket-keeping of P. W. Adams, especially in the second innings, created a good impression. The score:

## LORD'S SCHOOLS

First Innings  
A. E. L. Hill (Marlborough), b. Rucker 14  
P. H. Gold (Harrow), b. Calder, not out 8  
W. R. Shirley (Eton), b. Calder, not out 0  
G. S. Butler (Marlborough), c. Saint, b. Calder, not out 8  
I. J. Kilgour (Cheltenham), b. Calder, not out 8  
B. H. Lyon (Rugby), c. Chapman, b. Rucker, not out 4  
P. W. Adams (Cheltenham), b. Rucker 4  
C. H. Gibson (Capt. Eton), not out 1  
W. A. R. Collins (Harrow), not out 1  
B. S. Hill-Wood (Eton), b. Stevens 5  
G. F. Straker (Rugby), b. Stevens 0  
Byes, 10; 1-b, 2; 2-b, 1; total 41

Second Innings  
A. E. L. Hill (Marlborough), b. Stevens 2  
P. H. Gold (Harrow), c. b. Stevens 7  
W. R. Shirley (Eton), c. Colchester, b. Calder, not out 6  
G. S. Butler (Marlborough), b. Rucker 2  
I. J. Kilgour (Cheltenham), b. Stevens 1  
B. H. Lyon (Rugby), c. Saint, b. Calder, not out 6  
P. W. Adams (Cheltenham), c. Hedges, b. Rucker, not out 4  
C. H. Gibson (Capt. Eton), c. Calder, b. Rucker, not out 4  
W. A. R. Collins (Harrow), not out 6  
B. S. Hill-Wood (Eton), absent 0  
G. F. Straker (Rugby), c. Bahadursinghi, b. Stevens 9  
Byes, 13; 1-b, 2; 2-b, 1; total 41

THE REST—First Innings  
K. S. Bahadursinghi (Shrewsbury), b. Gibson 1  
G. Colchester (Shrewsbury), b. Gibson 1  
A. P. F. Chapman (Uppingham), c. Gibson, b. Straker, not out 4  
N. E. Partridge (Malvern), b. Gibson 2  
G. T. S. Stevens (Capt. University College), c. Gibson, b. Straker, not out 27  
L. P. Hedges (Tonbridge), not out 27  
C. E. Stouess (Westminster), c. Lyon, b. Gibson 8  
H. L. Calder (Cranleigh), b. Gibson 0  
N. H. Saint (Merchant Taylors), b. Gibson 0  
R. L. Wightman (Bedford), run out 1  
P. W. Rucker (Charterhouse), c. b. Straker, not out 15  
Byes, 13; 2-b, 2; 2-b, 1; total 141

Second Innings—K. S. Bahadursinghi, not out 1; G. Colchester, c. Adams, b. Straker, 10; A. P. F. Chapman, not out 19; Byes, 2, w. 2, n-b, 1-5; total 1 (wkt.) 41.

NEGROES ARE URGED  
TO HELP WIN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Methods of reaching the Negroes of the United States and interesting them in the war were described before the National Baptist Convention here by Dr. George E. Haynes of Washington, D. C., director of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor.

"The most representative Negro citizens are being called into special labor conferences to advise and help the department adapt its general plans to the conditions of each state," he told the 5000 delegates. Every man and woman, whether millionaire or day laborer, must do his level best at this work, wherever that work may be, whether on the farm or the docks, in the machine shop, in the mill, in the kitchen, in the home, at the White House, in Washington or in the trenches in France.

"Negroes are being asked in every town and rural district to join in this work of winning the war. Never before in the history of this country have the doors of so many occupations been thrown open to them. They are having the unusual chance to work and help save the country."

LAW ASKED TO GIVE  
SOLDIERS OLD PLACES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—The next Legislature is to be asked to protect the soldiers and sailors in their return to civil life after they have laid down their arms, by legislation which would make it obligatory upon employers to give these men the places they vacated when they enlisted. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor at its session in Convention Hall, Boston, on Tuesday. Equality of pay for men and women engaged in the same lines of work is also to be urged.

Whiteman's catch of Barber's fly to short left field was the feature catch of the series. The Boston outfielder had to reach way out in front of him and turn a somersault.

The Boston Americans kept up their record of never losing a World Series. This is the fifth time they have won the title since 1903 and the sixth time

that it has been won by a Boston team, the Braves having won it in 1914.

Bases on balls proved very expensive to the Chicago pitchers in this year's World Series. Two of them in the third inning coupled with a miff by an outfielder, gave Boston the title.

C. H. Weeghman, president of the Chicago Cubs and H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston Red Sox, are to intercede for the players of the two clubs and see if they cannot get more money from the World Series receipts.

REPUBLICANS SEE  
GAINS IN CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Republicans of California expect to increase their representation in Congress by one or two members, as a result of the recent primary election, this party already having seven of the 11 congressmen who represent this State in Washington.

In the ninth congressional district, which includes part of Los Angeles, Montaville Flowers defeated Charles H. Randall, who now represents that district as a prohibitionist, for the Republican nomination, one of the chief arguments used against Mr. Randall being the charge that he was a pacifist.

The other seat which the Republicans claim that they have a good chance to win is that now held by Congressman Denver S. Church of Fresno, in the eighth district.

A feature of the congressional campaign will be the candidacy of Mrs. Stella Irvine of Riverside, who, in the eleventh district, will run as a prohibitionist against William Kettner, who received both the Republican and Democratic nominations. Mrs. Irvine received a large vote on the Republican ticket.

DRY LEGISLATURE IN  
NEW JERSEY FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Although the New Jersey Liquor Dealers Association is sending out letters to its local branches throughout the State, calling upon them to defeat dry candidates for the Legislature at the primaries, representatives of the Anti-Saloon League assert that New Jersey voters will nominate and elect a Legislature favorable to the National Prohibition Amendment.

The city has two breweries. Gen. D. F. Collins, who is president of one of them, speaking of the presidential order closing them on Dec. 1, said: "I am an American before brewer; and if the federal authorities deem the suspension of the brewing industry essential to the winning of the war, I am happy to join in and willingly make the sacrifice."

NEGRO COMMUNITY SINGS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Efforts are being made to place the community sings held by Negroes in Birmingham on a substantial financial footing, and to continue them throughout the winter indoors.



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Now Building  
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HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, to be opened about January 1st, will be the largest hotel in the world; and in appointments, service and character worthy in every way of America's first city, the Pennsylvania Railway System, and the Statler name and reputation.



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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Importance of America's Waterways

North America has its mountain systems on the east and west. Between them is a vast lowland, wider at the north, narrower at the south, but spacious everywhere. One may follow the Mississippi, the Minnesota, and the Red River of the North, pass Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, and come out on the Arctic Sea. Nowhere in his journey must he be more than one thousand feet above the ocean level, writes Albert P. Brigham, in his "Geographic Influences in American History." If the great mountains had been massed in the central parts of the continent, their uplands might have been as arid and remote, and their inhabitants as strange and averse to intrusions, as among the plateaus of Central Asia. But North America has the continental type of Europe or South America, with mountain borders and central plains. In South America, these plains are threaded by rivers; in Europe, sea-waters pierce the heart of the lands; but North America has both, and more—the Hudson Bay, the Mississippi and Mackenzie, and the fresh-water seas of the St. Lawrence. Suppose there had been no Great Lakes; perhaps, before the glacial time, there were none. Suppose there was only a larger St. Lawrence, with many branches, flowing from the region of Superior and Michigan; such, very likely, there was. Or, suppose the waters of the lake region had found no gap across the eastern mountains and had become tributary to the Ohio. If we look at a relief map of North America, this seems an easy alternative.

What, in any case, would American history have been? Where would the Frenchman have planted himself, and would there have been a French and Indian War, and where would the battle-ground be found? These are idle questions. If we look for answers; but they may mean much, if they fix our eyes on the lakes and make us see how large a place they have in the life of men on this continent.

Various European nations were sending vessels to the cod banks of Newfoundland, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. There is, according to Parkman, some evidence that Europeans began to fish in these waters before 1497, the year of Cabot's voyage. At all events, the French had learned the road, and it was but little more for them to sail between Cape North and Cape Ray and find themselves within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with its ample waters and its varied shores. It was Jacques Cartier who, in 1534, had sailed from St. Malo that he might search the unknown regions beyond the fishing banks. He did not, however, take the broader gateway to the south of Newfoundland, but went up by the east shore and threaded the straits of Belle Isle.

In the year following, he was again fitted out that he might ascend the St. Lawrence. He went up to the Indian village of Hochelaga, where now is Montreal. Though he made a later voyage, he did not succeed in planting a colony on the river—this was left to successors who were more daring, or more enduring, than he. But, for us, his first voyage is full of meaning. He entered the continent by its northern gateway, and he found the two natural centers of human population on the great rivers; in selecting a site on which to plant a town, the instincts of the savage were as sure as those of the white men.

Among the later and greater men was Champlain. We have seen him on the New England coast, but his name is written in the St. Lawrence country and in the waters that divide New York and New England and it was left for others to make known the country of the lakes. His first project suggests a striking feature of the map of North America. Follow the estuary and river of the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, the Ohio River and the Mississippi. Almost in a straight line do these waters join the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle was at La Chine, above Montreal. The Indians had told him of the Ohio River, and he set out to explore it. His story is rehearsed by the historians, and we may only see how geographic features shaped his course. To go up the St. Lawrence was inevitable, and they reached the lake, "like a great sea with no land beyond it."

A few miles east of Rochester, Iron-deposit Bay penetrates several miles into the lands of Western New York. It is almost shut off from the lake by a sand bar, over which the railway now passes. Through this depression it is believed that the pre-glacial Genesee entered the valley where Lake Ontario now is. But, with the river shifted to the west, this landlocked bay invited entrance; and here La Salle found the Seneca Indians, from whom he hoped to secure a guide to the Ohio. This plan did not mature, and he later went to the western end of Lake Ontario, near the present city of Hamilton, where he met Joliet, who had returned from the upper lakes. They did not remain long together, and Joliet and his companions were soon threading the waters of Detroit, and La Salle, as is believed by some, was accomplishing his exploration of the Ohio River. Later he went to the greater lakes, voyaged up Huron, passed Mackinac, and landed at the south end of Lake Michigan. He made the easy pass to the Illinois, but how far he descended it is not known. His plan of a settlement on the Illinois and his voyage down the Mississippi to the Gulf belong to a later period. It was left for Joliet and Marquette to enter Green Bay, pass from the Fox River to the Wisconsin, discover the Mississippi, and float with its current

to a point but seven hundred miles from the Gulf.

Few spots in America have so much historic color as Niagara. And the physiographer sees the short centuries of human occupation against the background of ages of physical evolution. Savage, explorer, colonist, soldier, and man of science have gathered here, and now the place seems likely to become the industrial center of the continent; but man's part can hardly be so dramatic and wonderful as the story of Niagara in more ancient days.

When La Salle was, for the time, drawn away from the Ohio River and went along the lake shore with Joliet, he crossed the lower Niagara, where, a commonplace stream, it flows over the Ontario plain between Lewiston and the lake. He must have heard the roar of the falls and perhaps wondered at the origin of the solemn and pervasive music, but he was not to discover the cataract. It was Hennepin who passed up the left bank of the river, looked down upon the Whirlpool Rapids, and made with his pencil the picture whose conventional rows of trees and lowering Goat Island rocks have given the ancient priest an immortality which the master of landscape would sigh for in vain.

In 1679, La Salle joined his name to Niagara. Here, above the falls, was built the Griffon, a little vessel of forty-five tons, and here she was moored until her master should return with supplies from Ft. Frontenac. These necessities had to be carried up the Lewiston Heights, among them the anchor, requiring four men, as Parkman related. . . . to bring it to the plateau above. The Griffon went to Green Bay, La Salle went on into the wilderness, and the ship setting out to return, loaded with furs, was lost.

Thus Niagara took its place in the human world. It was a goal, and it was a point of departure. Follow the lakes, for exploration, for commerce, for war, and you must take account of it. Try to learn the story of the lakes, to know their beginnings and their history, and a score of geologists must center their studies on Niagara, so large is her part in the making of things.

## "Do, Boatman, Do"

"Ferry me across the water,  
Do, boatman, do."  
"If you've a penny in your purse,  
I'll ferry you."

"I have a penny in my purse,  
And my eyes are blue;  
So ferry me across the water,  
Do, boatman, do."

"Slip into my ferryboat,  
Be they black or blue,  
And for the penny in your purse,  
I'll ferry you."

—Christina Rossetti.

(The Adventures of a Little Goldfish)

At this very moment a beautiful butterfly sailed by. Her wings were of the deepest purple brown, edged with the loveliest pattern of yellow, sown with orange and turquoise blue spots. Every time her wings turned sideways to the light, they gave off a lovely surface color, though they were so deep toned that they made one think of dark rainbows. The family she belonged to was quite famous, and was known in England as that of the Camberwell Beauty.

"Oh, grandma," called little Rule (caterpillars are butterflies' children, you know).

The lovely butterfly stopped, poised on her wings, and asked: "What is it, child?"

"Somebody needing help, grandma."

"Is that so? I declare! I've got to see about this." Grandma Butterfly came sailing down, and lit daintily, close to the little fish.

The big toad put a paw on his projecting stomach, and bowed to Madam Butterfly, in a funny, old-fashioned, dignified way.

After she had heard the story from the caterpillar and the toad, the good butterfly said, taking a drink from a drop of dew in front of her:

"Cheer up, child. I'll carry the news, the word, to the others and they will be along to help you."

And away the good butterfly flew, happily fluttering her wings. Presently there was a noiseless stirring of the grass in all directions, and from out the roots and the moss on every side came a small army of caterpillars, all creeping swiftly, and all heading for the caterpillar with the rule on his back.

Others dropped from the leaves on the trees, and mustered with the others, till there were so many that the little Goldfish could not count them.

Coming to a stop in rows, almost in front of the measuring caterpillar, the leaders asked, all together:

"What is the word? What is the need?"

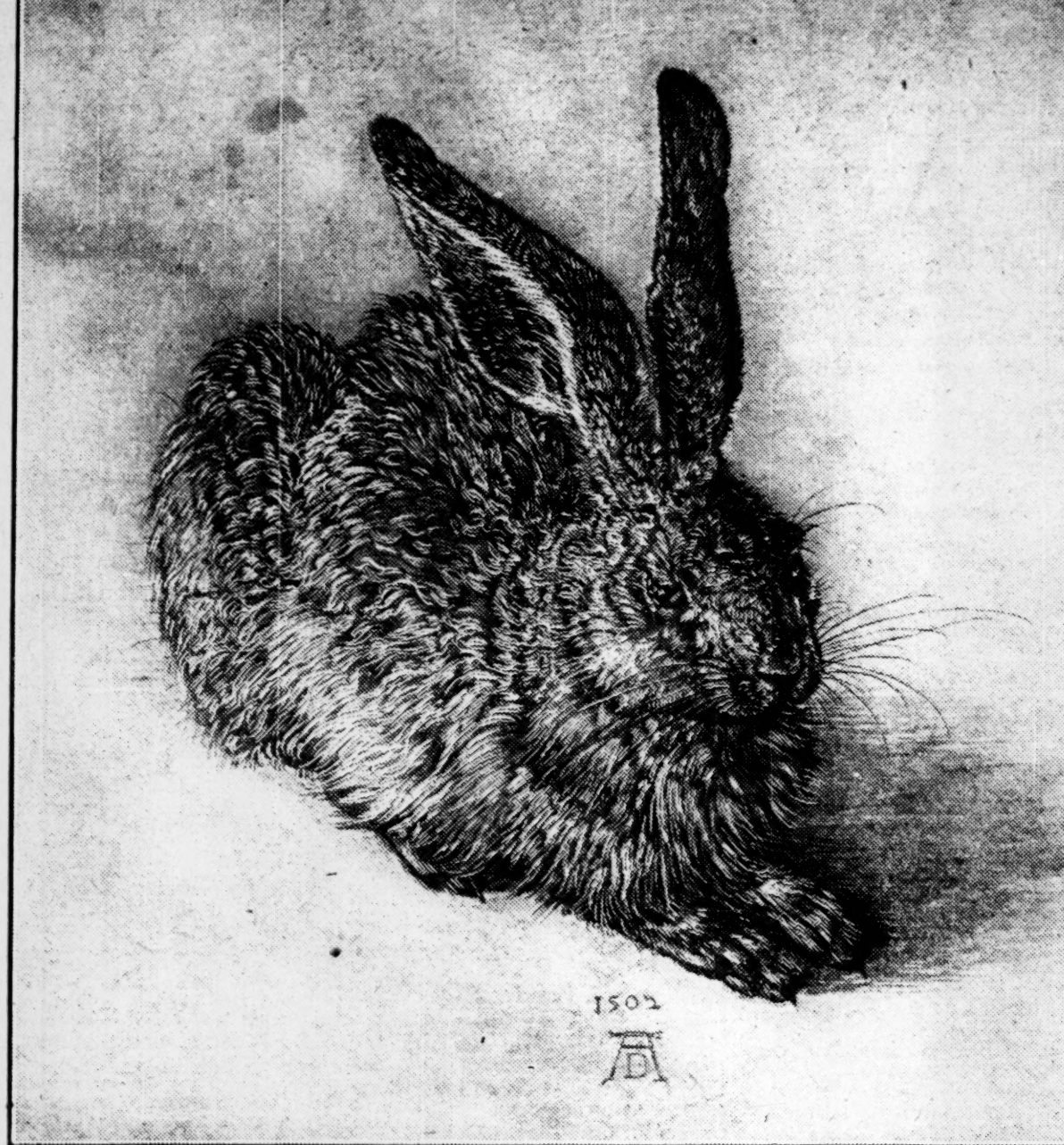
"You, to whom the word has been trusted," answered Rule, "know that only he who serves another in need can ever hope to break the cocoon shell."

All the caterpillars rose their first three pairs of feet from the ground, standing upright, and nodded their heads together, as if they had been one caterpillar.

"And you also know," continued Rule, "that the promise runs:

"If one in need is ever found,  
By one who crawls upon the ground,  
To help that one if he does try,  
He then will win from earth to sky:  
From cocoon shell to butterfly."

Here the caterpillars bowed again. "Brothers, here is one in need. He can't walk, for here the measuring caterpillar lowered his voice so that



## The Hare

(By Albrecht Dürer: 1471-1528)

(This is the sixth of a series of pictures by great masters, with notes by one of the leading art critics of the day. Other articles have appeared on June 13, July 8, July 25, Aug. 15 and Aug. 29.)

Albrecht Dürer, while a student, speaking of his progress, said: "God gave me diligence so that I learned well."

This study of a hare is an example of his diligence in mastering his craft. At the Albertina Library, in Vienna, there are some wonderful examples of his love of little things, and the way

they look in nature. Among them is a bunch of violets, such as you might buy for a penny, carefully drawn and tinged with color. Another is a drawing of hands, clasped as if in prayer. So exquisite in form, so fine in line are these studies—they were only studies to Dürer—that they became part of our artistic heritage. They are among the things we love, and they prove to us the diligence and learning of this German master, of whom Melanchthon who, with Luther, was his

friend, said: "His art is his least merit."

The Hare is a drawing, made by a student as a document, in the way you write something in a notebook that may be useful some day. It is knowledge acquired and stored in his mind of the anatomy, the bones under the soft fur, the quietude of the waiting, watching animal, ready to spring away at the slightest sound. This drawing shows the utmost sincerity and diligence, without which the great gifts are of little value.

## Antiopa's Wings

word, they commenced to gnaw. Steadily and surely they worked.

"You see, he was born to rule," Spraddles remarked to the little Goldfish.

"He was born with," amended Antiopa (for that was Madam Butterfly's really truly family name) in a sort of gratified way.

"All away, but two," little Rule called again; "and quickly."

The leaf wobbled, and the caterpillars moved so quickly that to the little Goldfish, they seemed to slither to the ground. He was almost breathless with interest and admiration.

"Stand clear."

A few more bites and the leaf swayed and tilted, and then dropped until its tip touched the ground. A little more, and it fell full length, end on to the little Goldfish and nearly touching him.

"Well done. Well placed," chortled Spraddles, with immense satisfaction. "Now," said little Rule to Spraddles, "if we can get him into that and then fill it with water, we can think about carrying him—it isn't very far—to the Fernside House, where Bill Duck, the shoveler, lives, and he would see that he got the rest of the way safely. But I don't quite see how we are to lift him."

"He's got a big, strong foot," said Spraddles Toad, "and perhaps he can do more with it than we think. Excuse me," he said to the little Goldfish, "but do you think you could turn a flip-flap into that leaf?"

The little Goldfish looked sideways, as well as he could, and measured the distance. He thought he was too close. So he doubled his tail under him and gently turned himself, just his own length further away from the leaf. The caterpillars and Spraddles watched with the greatest interest. The little Goldfish put his tail underneath himself in a big curve, and suddenly and neatly somersaulted into the burdock leaf.

"How's that?" he asked, lying in the leaf.

"Fine," said the big toad, while all the caterpillars stood up on their last pairs of legs and waved their horns.

"Hey, up there," sang out Spraddles. "Run that water into the leaf now." But his command was not needed, for, following the acts and talk below, those in the tree had already begun to tilt the leaves so that the little Goldfish.

"The tree frogs were the more interested, because they are rather skillful leapers themselves, and they were all gurgling applause for the skill with which the little Goldfish, with only one foot, as it seemed to them, had performed a feat that they all had to use two, and legs and arms as well, for.

"You've done your very best for me, As I have done for you."

For, when I do for others, I Have done for myself too.

"And though I only use my wings, If I use them for you, It's just as much, or nearly such, As these kind acts you do."

Everybody looked up with the most pleased surprise as these words, half sung, half recited, in a voice of most gentle music, reached them. And there, sitting on a burdock leaf, was Madam Antiopa Vanessa, which is all of her name, known in England as the Camberwell Beauty, little Rule's grandma.

They all greeted her with a great joyfulness.

"Well, children, I see you have succeeded in finding something for the little stranger to travel in."

"That we have, thanks to your kind help," said Spraddles, with a most courtly bow.

"Don't call me stranger," begged the little Goldfish. "You have all been so kind—such friends to me."

"We won't," the caterpillars and the tree frogs all shouted together.

"That's right," Spraddles commended.

"Friends it is," said Antiopa, approvingly.

"Friends we are," corrected Spraddles, friendly. "R stands for right. It never sits."

"Because it is up right."

End of the Fourth Adventure

## The Busy Bees

"Busy bees, busy bees,  
Why art flying over?  
Buzzing bees, buzzing bees,  
Why art in the clover?"

"We are workers, never shirkers.  
When there's work to do;  
Striving ever, idling never—  
How is it with you?"

"Busy bees, busy bees,  
Why among the flowers,  
Buzzing bees, buzzing bees,  
Do you spend the hours?"

"Work is gladness, idling's madness,  
When the night is through;  
Sweets are waiting, unabating—  
How is it with you?"

"Busy bees, busy bees,  
Tell us what you're taking,  
Buzzing bees, buzzing bees,  
Where the buds are breaking?"

"We find treasure without measure,  
We with morning dew,  
Riches, rarest, finest, fairest—  
How is it with you?"

—Oswald M. Rickard, in *Youths Companion*.

## Visiting Sister Elizabeth's Camp

This tale is about many people and things.

The Camp, and a motor, and creatures with wings.

And without—quite too many to mention.

So

Eyes front, stand at ease—are you ready?

Attention!

Little Anne and the Jackanapes were on their way to visit Big Sister Elizabeth, who was spending the summer in The Camp, situated a day's journey off, away up in the mountains. Of course, Motherkin was there, too; in fact, they couldn't very well have managed without her, as she was the only one who knew enough to drive the car. The Jackanapes sat beside her, with a map and a blue-book—a blue-book is a most useful affair that tells you how to get to wherever you are going to, and no household should be without one—and the Jackanapes, who is an old friend of Little Anne's mother and father—I do not mean that he is a great many years old, but that he has been a friend for a long time—and, as I was saying, he sat beside Motherkin and studied the blue-book so deeply that he really could not see the beautiful scenery whizzing past them so rapidly.

Whenever they came to a place where there was a choice of roads, Motherkin always chose the best-looking road, whatever the signpost or the blue-book said; it was a habit she had, and sometimes it turned out all right, and sometimes—there were complications. (A complication is a kind of a puzzle—a thing that is difficult to put right, and it is apt to happen to anybody who takes the wrong road too often.)

When Motherkin cheerily went astray the Jackanapes would lament in a loud voice—and, after a time, what do you think Motherkin did? She christened him "Lamentations!"

The queer thing was, that, in spite of the wrong turns, they always got to the right place somehow and some time, and Little Anne thought that complications were really rather exciting things. While Motherkin kept her eyes open for the good roads, and the Jackanapes lamented, Little Anne sat curled up on the seat behind and watched the country flying past; every now and then she dipped a finger and thumb into a paper bag and ate a cherry, or opened a long and narrow cardboard box and took from it a peppermint chocolate cream, and ate that, too—and, of course, she handed these good things to her companions, before helping herself, because she knew that that is always the thing to do.

The points of interest on the journey were: Firstly, lunch, in a wonderful inn called The Teddy Bear Inn—where everything tasted ever so good. Secondly, Little Anne, to her dismay, found that she had actually been sitting on a chocolate peppermint cream—and you can imagine the state of her little coat and of the seat of the car! But, as the Jackanapes remarked: "It was a sweet experience," and I must tell you that both the cushion-cover and the coat were easily cleaned with boiling water, the next morning—which is a very good thing to remember, children, if you ever happen to do the same thing.

The third unusual occurrence was that Little Anne suddenly discovered a baby bat, clinging to the inside of the car, blinking its eyes in the sunlight for, as of course you know, bats can only see in the dark, and it must have been flying about blindly when the great big car came along and caught it. Motherkin knew that the velvety gray beastie, with the blinky eyes, must be feeling decidedly out of place in the bumpy bumpy motor—you see, it was probably quite the first time little Mr. Bat had ever had such an experience, and so she begged the Jackanapes to remove him as quickly as possible, and allow him to fly away into the shade and coolness of the great big trees.

Soon after this, they reached the tiny village and The Camp where Sister Elizabeth was staying. Little Anne could hardly wait till dinner was over; but, as even dinners must come to an end sometime, at last the moment arrived for them to start off toward The Camp.

And now I want you to shut your eyes, and try to think a picture from what I am going to tell you, and this is what my think-eye sees. A rough road leading through fields, and then a fence and a gate—I know there is a gate, because the Jackanapes always had to hop out and open it for the car—and beyond this gray wooden gate the road winds uphill. On the left (of course, you know which is the left side) is a sloping field, surrounded on the left, and in front of you, by woods —and, at the foot of the sloping hillside, just to the right of the winding road, you can see the lake. The tents of The Camp, about thirty of them, are dotted all over the hillside; and, from a distance, Little Anne almost thought they were sheep—great, fat, woolly sheep! At the top of the hill, in the corner of the field, stands a brown, wooden, three-sided building—with the whole front open, so that you can see the interior. As Little Anne, Motherkin and the Jackanapes drew near, they heard music, and could see some of the girls dancing together, all dressed alike in their camp costumes of French blue, adorned with scarfs of yellow. On the right-hand side, a little farther on, you can see the dining room, close to the lake, and also bathing-houses; while, by the water's edge, lie several canoes—in color like a maple leaf in autumn. (I know you will remember just the warm shade that a maple leaf turns—a kind of red with yellow in it—you will soon be seeing lots of them exactly the shade I mean, and you can think how gay and festive the canoes looked, as they lay there by the water.)

Now that all this is arranged tidily

in your little think-eye, you must think again, and see it all flooded in the soft golden light that old King Sun always leaves behind him when he has had a busy day. Mistress Moon, too, was rising over beyond the lake with an affable smile!

Now, I think it is quite unnecessary to describe the visit with Big Sister Elizabeth, and all she said, and all Motherkin said, and what the Jackanapes said—and all that Little Anne did not say—for, in truth, Little Anne wanted to say so much that she really did not know where to begin; so she just smiled and smiled and held her sister's hand tight and squeezed it hard every half minute, just to relieve her feelings. After some time, during which the visitors were all introduced to ever so many girls, and shown all the glories of The Camp (and the girls, let me tell you, one and all, told Motherkin that Big Sister Elizabeth was just one of the dearest and best girls in the world, all of which, of course, as Motherkin already knew, was perfectly true), and after making a thousand plans for the following day—after all this, as I said before, the bugle sounded, and it was evident that bedtime for The Camp was at hand. So, still responding to many cheerful "good nights," Little Anne, clinging to the Jackanapes' hand, followed Motherkin along the winding road to where the car stood waiting. By this time, the Moon was not nearly so pale as she had been earlier in the evening, but was shining such a radiant shine that a path of sparkling light lay right across the water. Little Anne was silent, just as silent as the Moon herself—but you should have heard the bullfrogs! The Jackanapes was not at all sure what kind of an animal was making remarks—and "probably a cow?" he said—until he actually saw the bullfrog sitting on a floating log and firing off a song which, doubtless, he had composed at just that very moment. Never before had the Jackanapes heard such an extraordinary voice. He is a Scotchman, you see, and in Scotland, I expect, the bullfrogs are not quite so talkative.

It would be quite impossible to tell you all about the thousand things that happened the following day, but I can assure you that every one had a beautiful time; they swam in the lake, and there was canoeing during the morning, and motoring and an entertainment in the afternoon.

## Corn-Fields

When on the breath of Autumn's breeze,

From pastures dry and brown,  
Goes floating, like an idle thought,  
The fair, white thistle-down—  
Oh, then what joy to walk at will  
Upon the golden harvest-hill!

What joy in dreaming ease to lie,  
Amid a field new shorn,  
And see all round, on sunlit slopes,  
The piled-up shocks of corn!

And send the fancy wandering o'er  
All pleasant harvest-fields of yore!

I feel the day; I see the field;  
The quivering of the leaves;  
And good old Jacob, and his horse—  
Blinding the yellow sheaves!

And at this very hour I seem  
To be with Joseph in his dream!

I see the fields of Bethlehem,  
And reapers many a one  
Bending under their sickles' stroke,  
And Boaz looking on;

And Ruth, the Moabitess fair,  
Among the gleaners stooping there!

Oh golden fields of bending corn,  
How beautiful they seem!  
The reaper-folk, the piled-up sheaves,  
To me are like a dream;

The sunshine, and the very air  
Seem of old time, and take me there!

—Mary Howitt.

## "A Mile of Front"

How many boys, when they read in the paper that "the Americans have captured a mile of front," realize what a tremendous undertaking is expressed in these few words? How many realize the enormous amount of matériel and labor necessary for the construction of a single mile of the great battle line? asks the American Boy. For a mile of front among the swamps of Flanders, for example, with its first and second lines of trenches, its communications and breastworks, the necessary barbed wire is 900 miles in length and weighs 110 tons.

The sandbags required for its protection, number 6,250,000, and their weight is more than a thousand tons. To fill these millions of sandbags and place them in position would keep 500 industrious men hard at work for 12 months; for the average man cannot fill and place more than 25 bags in one night.

In addition 12,000 six-foot standards are required; 12,000 small pickets; 35,000 running feet of corrugated iron; more than a million feet of timber, and vast quantities of riveting material of various kinds.

## Boy Scout Drum

Not a toy, but made like a professional drum. Special price \$12.50. Includes sticks and sling. Sent on approval to any address. Just the thing for Boy Scouts.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
DROPPING GERMAN

Report of American Defense Society Shows Rapid Elimination of the Language From Courses in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second part of the report of the American Defense Society telling what has been done throughout the United States to drive the German language out of the public schools is as follows:

Maryland—"For several years German has not been required in any of our high schools as a foreign language, but the option has been exercised in selecting either Latin, French or German. It is my opinion that very few, if any, will elect German next school year."

Michigan—"It is my opinion that at least 50 per cent of the schools of this state have dropped German from their course of study. It has also been dropped from the courses of study of many higher institutions. This enrollment in German classes was very small during the past year."

Mississippi—"So far as I know, German is not being taught anywhere in Mississippi."—Superintendent Board of Education.

Missouri—"So far as reports have come, there will be one or two high schools outside of the cities which are planning to give German next year. The city high schools are limiting the teaching to students who are preparing for technical courses. In Kansas City the teaching has been discontinued altogether, and in St. Joseph the first year will not be offered. According to a circular, the sentiment of the Department of Public Schools is against the study of German in both the elementary and high schools."

Montana—"It is hereby ordered by the Montana Council of Defense that the use of the German language in public and private schools, and in the pupils of the state, be and the same is hereby forbidden. Librarians and school authorities of the state are further requested to examine all publications in their respective libraries, and to withdraw from circulation and use all German textbooks or books which in the judgment of such school authorities or librarians contain German propaganda."

Nebraska—"Practically every high school in Nebraska is throwing out the German course. In fact, I know of none of the Nebraska high schools that will have a course in German next year. It was thrown out entirely in the grades, as a result of legislative action in a special session of our Legislature held in April, 1918."

Nevada—"The Nevada State Board of Education has no power to strike out German as a school study. It will undoubtedly recommend the discontinuance of German in our schools at an early date."

New Hampshire—"In New Hampshire there are no elementary schools conducted by German organizations, nor is German taught in any of our elementary schools. In the high schools, the study of German is being dropped in some schools and is being chosen by a smaller number of pupils than formerly."

New Jersey—"We are informed that the State Board of Education passed a resolution under the terms of which it will be possible for every local board to prohibit the study of the language. What will be the result time will tell, but it is not as satisfactory as some of the states have done, and we hope for more from them later on."

New York—"From data on hand, it appears that registration in German classes has fallen off about 80 per cent in schools where German is still optional. Next year German will be dropped in a majority of the high schools in the state, principally because the students will not have it."

North Carolina—"German has not been taught in the elementary grades of our public schools. It has been taught only in the high schools and colleges. There is no doubt that its use will be lessened considerably and to such a degree that even in schools where it has been taught in the past, there will be so little demand for it, that it will be discontinued altogether."

North Dakota—"It was resolved by the State Board of Education that it recommend that the teaching of German be discontinued in all schools of the State under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education and that school boards of education be requested to authorize the discontinuance of the teaching of German in elementary and high schools throughout the State as rapidly as possible, abolishing all classes in German after July 1, 1918."

Ohio—"No measures have been taken in this state by the Department of Public Instruction for the removal of German from the public schools. It has not been necessary. They are removing it in nearly all the schools in the State of their own accord."

Oklahoma—"Last year Oklahoma succeeded in eliminating the German language from most of the schools of the State and this year the German language will not be offered in any of the schools in the State. The de-national schools which gave instruction in the German language now give instruction in the English language. A thorough search is in progress through the State to remove from the libraries all books which may be considered to assist in German propaganda work."

Pennsylvania—"In Pennsylvania some of the school boards are dropping German from the curriculum while others will retain it to enable pupils to get their college credits worked

out in accordance with the requirements of the institutions which they expect to enter. Opinion is divided." Rhode Island—"Foreign languages never have been taught in Rhode Island's elementary schools. English has been the only language. Several towns and cities have recently barred German from their high schools. I expect that others will take similar action. An investigation of textbooks has been made, and a report will be published soon."

South Dakota—"I will say that for the period of the war the German language is absolutely barred from every school of every kind and grade within the State."

Tennessee—"The Council of Defense has issued an order that the force of a law, that in South Dakota until further notice no church services shall be conducted in the German language, no speaker or lecturer shall use it in a public address, and no school of any sort, public or private, shall employ it as a means of instruction or expression."

Texas—"The State Board of Education for Tennessee has eliminated German from our courses of study."

Texas—"The Legislature has enacted a law that the English language must be used exclusively in the conduct of the work of the schools, and all recitations and exercises in all the public schools, elementary, intermediate and high, except in the foreign language courses permitted in the latter (high schools). No books shall be used not in the English language, except in the latter-permissible courses. Penalty to comply with this law shall be deemed a misdemeanor and a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or cancellation of certificates with dismissal or both."

Utah—"The Utah State Council of Defense has recommended that the teaching of German be discontinued in the schools of the State. This department has endorsed the recommendation. The State Textbook in its recent work of selecting texts for use in the schools of the State outside of cities did not adopt any texts in German."

Vermont—"As far as we are able to judge at this office it is doubtful if there will be any classes beginning German the coming school year."

Virginia—"German in most of the high schools of the State is an elective study, and the high school pupils are not electing this subject. Moreover, public opinion in the State is rapidly crystallizing toward the elimination of this subject from the high school curriculum in the various communities."

Wisconsin—"The teaching of German has already been discontinued in a good many schools of the State and some German-language newspapers are now publishing in English. A great number of our schools are dropping German, either through official action by the local board, or through the fact that there are no students asking for the subject."

West Virginia—"The State Board of Education has passed a resolution to exclude German from the courses of study. I would estimate that about 40 of the high schools of West Virginia have voted the German language out during the past year, and I have no doubt that practically all of the schools will do away with it the coming year."

Wisconsin—"The teaching of German has already been discontinued in a good many schools of the State and some German-language newspapers are now publishing in English. A great number of our schools are dropping German, either through official action by the local board, or through the fact that there are no students asking for the subject."

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
PLANS ARE OUTLINED

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Conditions which will prevail at Harvard University during the coming year under the plan by which the university becomes a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps are explained by President A. Lawrence Lowell. He says that at the opening of the term on Sept. 23, the university will receive as student members of the training corps applicants over 18 years of age who have graduated from any good high school or have had an equivalent education.

Students under 18 years of age will, until they reach that age, have an opportunity to take less intensive military training while pursuing the usual college course. This also will apply to students physically disqualified from admission to the training corps or for other reasons exempted from military service.

If the government makes an arrangement for students to enter the navy through naval units in colleges, Harvard will have such a unit.

MANY BOOKS GO  
TO MEN IN SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American soldiers, sailors and marines in overseas service have been furnished 1,030,458 books to date, the American Library Association reports.

There are now 234 librarians regularly in the service, and 41 library buildings have been established in the various army cantonments, in addition to hundreds of libraries elsewhere.

## ELEVATOR SERVICE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Resulting from the electric power shortage situation due to the lack of water at the hydro-electric generating plants of the Georgia Railway &amp; Power Company, elevator service in Atlanta office buildings was cut 50 per cent, Sept. 6, to continue on this basis until the situation is relieved. This action was taken following an order from the Priority Board at Washington.

PRIMARY RESULTS  
IN VARIOUS STATES

Ratification of the Prohibitory Amendment by Next Vermont Legislature Is Felt to Be Practically Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Ratification of the prohibitory amendment by the next Vermont Legislature was regarded as practically assured through the selection at the Republican primaries on Tuesday of more than a sufficient number of senators and representatives, either pledged or favorable to such action, coupled with their probable election at the state contest in November.

The fact that Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, who opposed ratification in the primary campaign, was the apparent winner, by a margin of 500 votes, of a three-cornered contest for the party nomination for governor, was not regarded by the prohibition leaders as endangering ratification in any way. According to the press returns the vote for the three candidates was: Clements, 11,866; Darling, 11,340; Howe, 9,320, with two small towns missing. As both Darling and Howe openly espoused ratification, their total vote of over 20,000 was regarded as showing a sentiment in favor of such action by a large majority of the Republican voters.

The majority in favor of ratification in the Senate, provided all the successful Republican candidates are elected in November, was placed at 24 out of a total of 30, while in the Lower House the majority was estimated at 225 out of a total membership of 247.

It was expected that the ratification resolution will be introduced in the Legislature on the opening day of the session on Jan. 8, and will be adopted by both branches within a week.

## Gov. Whitman Nomination Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Though returns are still incomplete, it is now certain that Governor C. S. Whitman, Republican nominee, also received the prohibition nomination for Governor in the recent primaries.

## Results in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Incomplete returns from Tuesday's primary indicate that Fred Colter has been nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket. Thomas E. Campbell was unopposed for the Republican nomination.

## South Carolina Senatorial Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—William P. Pollock of Cheraw defeated Thomas H.

## PEOPLES OF BARNWELL FOR THE NOMINATION OF THE SHORT SENATE TERM IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S SECOND DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ON SEPT. 10 BY A MAJORITY OF ABOUT 14,000 VOTES.

ELIMINATION OF  
SMOKING CARS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A recommendation that "smoking cars" be eliminated on the rapid transit lines of the Boston Elevated Railway, has been filed with the trustees of that company by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. Such a step is deemed advisable to do away with the considerable delay at the end of each trip, caused by this special car, and also for sanitary reasons.

This recommendation is in line with modern practice on the rapid transit systems of the larger cities, and the commission states: "The tendency throughout the country on the rapid transit lines seems to be to limit or do away with the privilege. The objections to the smoking cars or compartments have, we feel, a good deal of weight. On the whole, it is our belief that the elimination of the smoking cars, at least on the main line, would prove, in the long run, to be in the public interest."

The commission believes that a distinct improvement of service will result.

REPUBLICANS UNITE  
TO WIN THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Montana State Republican platform convention held here on Monday resolved to back the national Administration to the limit in prosecuting the war, but said that Republicans should not yield on matters not relating to the war. All factions of the conservatives are united in an effort to defeat the Non-Partisan League and the faction of Miss Jeannette Rankin. Representative in Congress, who, though defeated in the primary for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket, was nominated on the National Party ticket. A number of Non-Partisan League men were nominated on the Republican ticket, but their faction is still only a small minority. Dr. O. Manstrum of Helena, Republican candidate for the United States Senate is pledged the full support of the party throughout the State.

## FIXTURE MEN FOR NEW FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Bar fixture manufacturers are looking around with a view to meeting the arrival of nationwide prohibition. One firm which has a specialty of an apparatus for cooling beer was asked to adapt his process to drinking fountains near one of the government camps for the use of the soldiers. This was so successful it has opened up to him a new avenue of work.

## EDUCATIONAL

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## GERMAN PLANT TO GO AT AUCTION

Branch of Berlin Corporation at Koppel, Pa., Must Be Sold to American Interests

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The German-owned machinery manufacturing plant of the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company of Koppel, Pa., taken over some months ago by the Allen Property Custodian, will be sold at public auction today, and the proceeds invested in Liberty bonds. It is the first plant taken over by the United States Government to be put on the auction block. The company operated as a branch of a Berlin corporation.

Only American citizens will be allowed to buy the company, says an announcement by Allen Property Custodian Palmer, and when the sale is formally consummated it will mark its transformation from a 100 per cent German concern into a 100 per cent American business corporation.

Included in the sale will be these subsidiary companies: Koppel Land Company and Koppel Sales Company of Koppel, Pa.; Pennsylvania Car and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh; Universal Railway Products Company of New York.

The company owns a large warehouse at Hoboken, N. J., which also will be included in the sale.

"The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company," said Mr. Palmer's statement, "furnishes an excellent example of the German pre-war methods in obtaining a foothold in an essential American industry—an industry through which valuable military information was obtained and sent to Germany."

"The company installed light railway equipment in practically all of the American munition plants, steel plants and kindred concerns. It had contracts with the Westinghouse Company, with the United States Steel Corporation, with the Dupont Works and with nearly half of the big industrial plants operating in this country."

"Under these conditions it can readily be seen how easy it was for this German-owned concern to supply information of great military importance to the German Government regarding the big industrial and munition plants in this country. The American business was conducted by a committee composed of Arthur Riche, Karl Hansen and Eric Joseph, all of them German subjects now interned."

## NEW SCHEDULE FOR M. I. T. PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—In view of the establishment of the Student Army Training Corps at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the administration announces that the schedule of courses as published in the catalogue will be discontinued for the present. In place of the courses which have been standard in the past new schedules are under preparation embodying a substantial equivalent of the professional work included in them, the new schedules being arranged on a two-year basis, divided into eight terms of three months each.

As in the past, students desiring to transfer from some other college to the institute will be admitted under the same general arrangement as in the past, but on account of the speed-up, it will no longer be practicable to make up work in which the student may be deficient and at the same time carry forward the intensive courses that will now be offered. This will necessitate the entrance of each student in lower grades than would normally be the case. Details of the new schedules are not yet ready. Indications are that the registration at the institute will be large since the technical trend of its studies make it probable that the S. A. T. C. here will have the opportunity of filling out the curriculum as it is to be arranged.

## OFFICERS' SCHOOL OF BOSTON Y. M. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—One of the latest steps to be taken by the Boston Y. M. C. A. to aid the war is the establishment of a Non-Commissioned Officers School, which is to open next Monday night. It will be one of the units conducted under the auspices of the State Committee on Public Safety. The use of a state armory is expected to be afforded, and the school is to be limited to given fundamental military instruction in concentrated form. Col. John W. Dewar of the state guard, formerly in command of the first motor corps, will be the instructor. He will teach the men the theory of drill, not only, but will give them actual experience in command of a company.

Huntington School, connected with the Y. M. C. A., is speeding up its course for boys, to help meet the government needs for students to take the officer training courses in the various colleges. Headmaster Flinner has arranged for special intensive study, so that the boys may complete two years of work in one year, by running the school 12 months in the year, eliminating Saturday holidays and holding classes of one hour each, rather than of 40 minutes.

**BUILDING MAY BE COMPLETED**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under a ruling of the War Industries Board announced by Chairman Baruch, building construction already substantially under way will not be halted by the board's plan to restrict non-war construction and, pending further action by the board, dealers in building material may continue to supply the needful material.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Herbert Kaufman**, who has received an appointment as special assistant to the United States Secretary of the Interior, is an editor and author whose writings have become familiar to many readers on both sides of the Atlantic, particularly through the newspapers. The head of a New York newspaper syndicate, his articles have been published in papers printed in the United States, Canada, and England, and he is a contributor to numerous magazines. In 1910 he became editorial director of The Woman's World, Chicago. Previously he had assumed associations as editorial writer for The Chicago Tribune and The Chicago Record-Herald. One of his recent books is "The Song of the Guns," which was re-published as "The Hell-Gate of Soissons." Mr. Kaufman graduated from the Emerson Institute, Washington, in 1893, and five years later from Johns Hopkins University, where he won the Lee Medal for oratory.

**Dick Latta Lansden**, who has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, has been a member of that court for almost a decade. Prior to his assuming the duties of this office he served as chancellor of the Fourth Judicial District of the same State for eight years. Mr. Lansden was admitted to the bar in 1893, practicing subsequently at Sparta and Crossville.

**The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Paton MacLay, Bart.**, British Shipping Controller, is a well-known Glasgow shipowner, the head of the firm of cargo carriers, Messrs. MacLay and McIntyre. Joseph MacLay started as an office boy in a Glasgow shipping office. In five years, he had worked himself into the position of a junior clerk, and by the time he was 25 he had saved enough to buy a small interest in a freighter. This apparently insignificant step in reality proved to be the nucleus of the MacLay cargo carriers, and today Sir Joseph is head of one of the largest shipping firms in the country. From the outbreak of the war, Sir Joseph MacLay was a member of the Board of Trade committee on shipping, and in 1916 his unrivaled experience as a shipper led to his unanimous election as Shipping Controller, when that branch of the Administration was established.

Sir Joseph has taken an active part in the civic life of Glasgow, and is a magistrate and a Clyde trustee. He is deeply interested in temperance. Sir Joseph MacLay was created a baronet in 1914.

**Augustus Owsley Stanley**, who has been nominated by the Democratic State Central Committee as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator to succeed Ollie James, has been Governor of Kentucky since the latter part of 1915. He may, perhaps, best be popularly remembered for the resolute stand which he took in January, 1917, to prevent a Negro lynching in his State, though he is recognized as a fair-minded, intelligent, and conscientious worker in those lines of activity to which he has given his attention. Governor Stanley served as a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1903 until his election to the State Governorship, having prior to that time practiced law for several years. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree from Center College, in Kentucky, in 1889.

**Scott Wilson**, who has recently been appointed to the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, is a descendant, on his paternal side, from Gowen Wilson, who landed at Kittery in 1625, and on his maternal side from Elder Brewster, who landed at Plymouth in 1620. He graduated from Bates College in 1892, and, after studying law in Portland, and taking a special course at the University of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the Maine bar in 1895. He served as city solicitor for Deering for a year, then moved to Portland, and was elected to the City Council for five years, being president of that body in 1900. He was appointed city solicitor of Portland in 1902, and was elected Attorney-General of Maine in 1913. Justice Wilson is a director in the Fidelity Trust Company of Portland, and a member of the Board of Overseers of Bates College.

## VOLUNTEER WORKERS NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Business Women's War Service League of this city has recently been organized with the purpose of supplying various organizations doing war work with experienced assistants during the evening. Stenographers, typewriters, clerical workers and bookkeepers, who will volunteer their services for several nights a week for a certain period are invited to report at 120 Broadway. It is expected that the service will be in good order by Sept. 15, when a corps of volunteers will work from 7 till 9 every evening for the duration of the war. Volunteers are greatly needed to assist in the heavy work entailed by the fourth Liberty Loan campaign. They will be asked to serve from 6 till 9 at least two and preferably three evenings a week during the six consecutive weeks of the drive.

## EMBARGO ON GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Because elevator companies have been unable to obtain sufficient labor for the unloading of cars, resulting in a congestion of grain in the Twin City terminals, A. W. Trenholm, terminal director, on Tuesday ordered a temporary embargo against grain shipments to this point. Elevator sidings are clogged with 6000 loaded grain cars. It is believed the congestion will be cleared up and the embargo lifted within 48 hours.

## ANTI-ZIONIST RABBIS CRITICIZED

British Government Cannot Be Expected to Modify Its Declaration, Says Jewish Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—"Centuries of persecution have not dulled the vision of the Jew and out of the world war the dream of the Jew is being brought to realization nearer than ever before," was the declaration of Rabbi Julius Silberman, recently. Referring to Palestine and Jerusalem and Zionism, he said:

"In face of this almost miraculous event how passing strange it is to read of the resolution of the Central Conference of American Rabbis objecting to the idea of the establishment of a Jewish homeland. Can these modern rabbis expect the British Government to modify the terms of its famous declaration? Do they think that, by criticizing the action of Great Britain and her allies with regard to Palestine, they will induce the great western democracies to withdraw their solemn pledges to the Jewish people? How extremely absurd."

"While they indulge in empty talk, the work of rehabilitation goes on uninterrupted upon the sacred soil of Judea. And, but yesterday, the world was thrilled by the message of President Wilson to the Jewish people, on the eve of the Jewish New Year, expressing the satisfaction he feels 'in the progress of the Zionist movement in the United States and in the allied countries since the declaration of Mr. Balfour.' Jewish soldiers are for the first time in 2000 years fighting under their own flag to redeem the land of Israel and restore it to its rightful owners."

The American Jewish Year Book for the year 5679 in the Jewish calendar, which began at sundown Friday, Sept. 6, gives the number of Jews in this city as 55,000.

## TEN-CENT CAR FARE SCHEDULE SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Street railway affairs are prominent in the public eye here. The Public Service Commission has suspended for 60 days the new schedule announced by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company providing a 10-cent fare for long hauls, a hearing on which will be held on Sept. 30. The commission has prevented the New York Railway Company from reducing service after 7 p. m. and cutting it off entirely between midnight and 6 a. m.

The order says that present service is not adequate and directs the company to maintain adequate service at all times. Federal Judge Chatfield has refused to recognize the claims of receivers for the Manhattan-Queens Traction Corporation to charge a seven-cent fare so as to raise wages. The Interborough has announced a wage increase for its men, stating frankly that this is done in anticipation of higher fares on elevated and subway lines.

The commission has ordered closer headway in the subways, an order commended by Mayor Hylan with the remark that a few jail sentences might be beneficial in insuring the carrying out of such orders by the companies.

## MERGER OF NINE COAL CORPORATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In order that large industries working on government war orders shall receive their normal supply of coal during the coming winter, nine coal corporations in western Pennsylvania, southern Ohio and West Virginia have been merged, bringing about the organization in this city of the Consumers Fuel Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, which is closely allied with the Consolidated Fuel Company, an Ohio corporation. The headquarters of the respective companies are in this city.

The two corporations under the federal and state authorization, and with the sanction of the Capital Issues Committee of Washington, D. C., have a combined capitalization of almost \$4,000,000. The Capital Issues Committee has approved the sale of a certain amount of treasury stock in each of these companies for the purpose of purchasing additional machinery to increase production.

The properties of the nine coal operations were originally purchased by John H. Jones, and sold to the two fuel companies, which have been organized and financed principally by large users of coal. The two corporations are now on a producing basis of 2,600,000 tons yearly of steam, gas and by-product coals.

## NEW YORK-CHICAGO AIRPLANE MAIL PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The government's plan to transport mail by airplane between New York and Chicago within ten hours has been demonstrated, in the opinion of postal officials and officers of the Aero Club of America.

This opinion was expressed on Tuesday after Max Miller, arriving here during the forenoon from Chicago by way of Cleveland, O., and Lockhaven, Pa., completed the first round-trip airport flight in about nine hours flying. On his return journey, he took 8 hours and 42 minutes.

Under the government's plans for a regular airport between New York and Chicago, beginning Oct. 1, mail will be carried in relays of three

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### Essential Occupations

NEW YORK TIMES.—The purpose of the draft was to divide and assign the man-power of the country according to military and industrial needs. It was not difficult to call men to the colors, put them in uniform, and train them. As a problem, that was simple enough. But to decide who should do the essential work at the rear and be exempt from military service was not so simple. What the War Industries Board will effect by its list of essential industries is well put by Priorities Commissioner Edwin B. Parker: "The administration of priorities is calculated to bring order out of chaos and to develop an evenly balanced industrial program to meet the requirements of the military program, and at the same time supply the essential requirements of the civilian population." The administration of the plan will have its difficulties, but they will gradually disappear if employers and their workmen cooperate loyally and intelligently with the War Industries Board.

### Stopping Bad "Investments"

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—Plans of the Capital Issues Committee for preventing the sale of speculative securities of little or no value ought to be worked out and put into effect at once. Promoters who are selling stocks of questionable merit are damaging the prospects of the coming Liberty Loan by taking money that should be put into government bonds and are taking unfair advantage of people who are not accustomed to investments. Trading of outstanding Liberty bonds of small denominations for wildcat stocks has reached extensive proportions, according to reports that have reached the Committee on Capital Issues. Brokers of reputation do not advise such trades; it is only those not engaged in legitimate transactions who need to be placed under restraint, and public opinion is certain to favor any well-devised plan for preventing further swindling of bondholders.

### Eliminating Politics From Railroads

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—The mischief that might be wrought if railroad employees were freely allowed to participate in politics is so obvious and so great that the general public will give emphatic approval to Director-General McAdoo's latest order. The government has taken over the railroads as a trustee for private owners and as a trustee it has a special duty to prevent their being used for purposes of partisan politics. When politics is allowed to undermine or demoralize other branches of public service then the public alone suffers and it has an opportunity to obtain redress at the polls, but the railroad security holders could hardly hope to obtain redress if politics were permitted to destroy the efficiency of the railroads. It is to be hoped that Mr. McAdoo's order will be enforced strictly and without favoritism. Few things would redound more greatly to the credit of the Director-General than for him to demonstrate that politics is actually adjudged in the administration of the railroads.

### KNITTING YARN AVAILABLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board announces that war relief organizations will continue to receive their supply of knitting yarn to be made into woolen garments for American soldiers and sailors despite a program of restricted production by spinners approved by the board.

### Classified Advertisements

#### LEGAL NOTICE

**BIDS WANTED**  
The Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company desire bids for the following work in the Maintenance of Way Department:  
Rebuilding and repaving track on Harvard Street, Brookline, between Coolidge Corner and Appleton Avenue.  
For plans and specifications apply to the office of the Chief Engineer of Maintenance of Way, Room 360, 301 Milk Street, Boston.  
Bids close at twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, September 18, 1918.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**SALESMAN** would like to connect with reliable concerns with moving line, present line restricted by war; over draft age; have good radiator; present contract expires Oct. 1, 1918. Indiana territory preferred. Address T 37, Monitor Office, Boston.

#### HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Teacher for grade work in private school. Also a janitor. Apply personally at 2211 4th Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., or phone 72427.

### PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**The Herald Hat Works**  
103 Westminster Street  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

**Men's and Women's Felt and Velour**  
Renovated

Prompt Attention Given Mail Orders

"The Laundry That Satisfies"

Bread, Pearl and Central Sts.  
Telephone Union 512

### WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY

Union 4300  
36 Burgess Street, Providence, R. I.

**LEWANDOS CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS**  
137 Mathewson Street Union 907

**CUTLERY**  
Pocket and Table Knives that would do credit to an exclusive cutlery store.

**BELCHER & LOOMIS HARDWARE COMPANY**  
13-21 Weybosset Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**JONES'S ARCADE**  
LADIES FURNISHINGS  
Employees share profits

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Have Your New Fall and Winter

**SUIT** MADE TO YOUR MEASURE

At the **SHEPARD COMPANY**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

When you see the beautiful patterns and high-grade woollens you may choose from, and then compare them with ready-made suits that are selling elsewhere at \$40.00 and \$50.00, we are quite sure that you will be glad to pay—

**\$39.50**

And have your new fall suit made to your individual measure. A Tailor's try-on adds to the fit, individuality and satisfaction. Our guarantee is your protection. THIRTY-NINE FIFTY is a small price for a high-grade tailor-made suit these war times.

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All Ready With New Fall Fabrics

A **SPLENDID** assortment awaits you. Fabrics which combine beauty and richness of texture—wherein an honesty to the all-wool standard is maintained even these strenuous days.

Evoras, Peau de Souris, Velours, "Kitten's Ear Cloths," Silvertones, Gunburbs, Serges, "Siberian" Cloths, Jerseys

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

**Gladding's**  
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"**Betty Wales**" Dresses

For School and College Miss New Fall Models.

Made of Serge, combination of Serge and Silk.

Specially Priced, \$19.98 to \$29.98

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**Gibson's**  
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**SEVEN STORES**

For Ladies and Gentlemen **BROOKS' RESTAURANT**

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**C. E. BROOKS CO.**  
Choice Meats, Fruit and Fancy Groceries

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Westminster and Eddy Streets PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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For Women and Men

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If You Want the Best Moderately Priced

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Featuring Correct Feminine Modes in Apparel and Dress Accessories, also Silks; Dress Cottons, Laces, Embroideries and Garnitures.

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An Exclusive Glove Cleaner and Repair Shop

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**WANTED**—Thoroughly capable, cheerful maid, two adults in family; small house; good wages. Telephone Brookline 3468 W before 8:30 a. m.

**POSITION** open for clerical or typewriting work in insurance office. DWIGHT W. SLEEPER & CO., 28 Central St., Boston.

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**WANTED**—Capable Protestant maid. Two in family. MRS. F. H. CLEAVES, 1951 Beacon St., Brookline.

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We carry a full line of Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables

DELIVERIES East to Lorraine Street, Hartford West to Farmington, Conn. **M. J. BURNHAM** WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

**ALING RUBBER GOODS SYNDICATE**  
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In desirable shades and patterns for summer wear \$12.00 AND UPWARDS



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We will take care of all your cleaning  
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## Diderot's Criticisms on Art

"In 1759 Diderot wrote for Grimm the first of his criticisms on the exhibitions of paintings in the Salon. . . . The nine Salons . . . are perhaps the only part of Diderot's works that has enjoyed a certain measure of general popularity. Mr. Carlyle describes them with emphatic enthusiasm: 'What with their unrivalled clearness, painting the picture over again for us, so that we too see it, and can judge it; what with their sunny fervor, inventiveness, real artistic genius, which wants nothing but a hand, they are with some few exceptions in the German tongue, the only Pictorial Criticisms we know of worth reading.' I only love painting in poetry, Madame Necker said to Diderot, and it is into poetry that you have found out the secret of rendering the works of our modern painters, even the commonest of them. It would be a truly imperial luxury, wrote A. W. Schlegel, to get a collection of pictures described for oneself by Diderot."

"There is a freshness, a vivacity, a zeal, a sincerity, a brightness of interest in his subject, which are perhaps unique in the whole history of criticism. He flings himself into the task with the perfection of natural abandon to a joyous and delightful subject." John (Viscount) Morley writes in his volume on Diderot. "His whole personality is engaged in a work that has all the air of being overflowing pleasure, and his pleasure is contagious. His criticism awakens the imagination of the reader. Not only do we see the picture; we hear Diderot's own voice in ecstasies of praise and storms of boisterous wrath. There is such mass in his criticism; so little of the mincing and niggling of the small virtuoso. In facility of expression, in animation, in fecundity of mood, in fine improvisation, these pieces are truly incomparable. There is such an impetus of quodam artis libido. Some of the charm and freedom may be due to the important circumstance that he was not writing for the public. He

was not exposed to the reaction of a large unknown audience upon style; hence the absence of all the stiffness of literary pose. But the positive conditions of such success lay in the resource of Diderot's own character."

"Diderot, unlike most of those who have come after him, had carefully studied the conditions prescribed to the painter by the material in which he works. Although he was a master of the literary criticism of art, he had artists among his intimate companions, and was too eager for knowledge not to wring from them the secret of technique, just as he extorted from weavers and dyers the secrets of their processes and instruments. He made no ostentatious display of this special knowledge, yet it is present, giving a firmness and accuracy to what would otherwise be too like mere arbitrary lyrics suggested by a painting, and not really dealing with it. His special gift was the transformation of scientific criticism into something with the charm of literature."

"There have been many attempts to imitate this manner since Diderot. No less a person than M. Thiers tried it, when it fell to him as a young writer for the newspapers to describe the Salon of 1822. One brilliant poet, novelist, traveler, critic, has succeeded, and Diderot's art-criticism is at least equalled in Théophile Gautier's pages on Titian's Assunta and Bellini's Madonna at Venice, or Murillo's Saint Anthony of Padua at Seville."

## In City Pent

O, sweet at this sweet hour to wander free,  
Or follow some invisible-beckoning hand,  
Among the moody mountains, where they stand  
Awed by the thought of their own majesty!  
Sweet, at the folding-up of day, to be  
Where, on the tattered fringes of the land,  
The uncourted flowers of the penurious sand  
Are pale against the pale lips of the sea.  
Sweetest to dream, on easeful earth reclined,  
Far in some forest's ancient idleness,  
Under the shadow of its bossy boles;  
And hear the wild feet of the elfin wind  
Dancing and prancing in mad capricious oles.

—William Watson.

## Chuzenji

"Sunshine is so rare at Nikko that the tourists resolved at once upon the visit to Chuzenji, renowned upon the heights, and every rik was in demand." Gertrude Adams Fisher writes in "A Woman Alone in the Heart of Japan."

"Gravely they bowed us beside the rushing waters, where the famed array of Buddhas never adds up twice the same. 'There are certainly two thousand,' exclaimed the novice. But at least there were two hundred gods grinning by the roadside with folded hands and placid smile. . . . Moss and lichens drape their saintly forms, and, though the head of a deity may have rolled in the mud, his stanch figure retains its stately pose. . . . Deep in the crevice of a river boulder sits the last scion of this long and illustrious line, dashed by the foam of the hurrying stream. Kobe Daisha, saint and sculptor coeval with famed Charlemagne in Europe, carved, in the rough rock, this miracle beyond the reach of mortals."

"Eight miles of stiff mountain road ran beside the racing river, or deep in the heart of the woods. There was hard scrambling for pushman and pullman, but no moan or murmur escaped them. They passed each rough spot with a laugh of triumph. They were reinforced with many sandals, and the road was paved with these relics of the runners, as they pulled on one new pair after another, and left the worn one in shreds by the road. The men know every foot of

the way, and flashed back a sunny smile for every appreciative word of the patron.  
"We ran through acres of bamboo grass, where young shoots striped in green and white threw a spring carpet in the azalea woods, whose bright flowers made rainbows in the air from trunks that were thirty feet high. It was the ideal June day of the poet, when every tree is new-growned and the birds chant their psalm of praise. The crows had a joyous caw, and the mocking-bird's note rose above the rushing stream, like first tenor of a feathered choir. 'Waterfall, waterfall,' cried the men, as they urged us to a tramp in the woods, where a glory of water leaped the rocks and tumbled in tumult, to catch itself in a pool, where it eddied and whirled, then fell over rocks in a rainbow mist.  
"Four hours the riksha rattled uphill to halt at the hotel on the shore of Lake Chuzenji. Brilliant stalks of azalea lined the rooms, and it seemed a wanton destruction of innocent foliage, but, 'We stick a shoot in the ground, and it springs to a tree,' said the proprietor."

"Eight more miles of stiff climbing bear the traveler through late cherry blossoms, rhododendrons, and azaleas, that keep the forest alive with beauty. Above towered the snowy height of Holy Nantaisan, ascended by ten thousand pilgrims every summer.  
"Fifty feet wide, three hundred feet long, a wondrous waterslide slipped down its smooth incline, gathering power and beauty as it rolled in its glassy bed. Never, in all my roamings, had I found any whim of nature to equal this. Below was a rocky isle, hung with trees and fringed with flowers. It cut the rolling stream, but the divided waters slipped again into the sunlight and chattered on the rocks below."

## Harvest Time

Pillowed and hushed on the silent plain,  
Wrapped in her mantle of golden grain,

Wearied of pleasuring weeks away,  
Summer is lying asleep today—

Yellow her hair as the golden rod,  
And brown her cheeks as the prairie sod;

Purple her eyes as the mists that dream  
At the edge of some laggard sun-drowned stream;

But over their depth the lashes sweep,  
For Summer is lying today asleep.

The north wind . . . comes caressing  
her sunburnt cheek.  
And Summer awakes for one short week—

Awakes and gathers her wealth of grain,  
Then sleeps and dreams for a year again.

—E. Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake).

## "Destitute of Science"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE metaphysical process by which a man's concept of life is changed, and he finds himself manifesting health, harmony and prosperity instead of sickness, discord and poverty, is a revelation of the impotency of human theories to meet human needs, and a tremendous advance in progress, which in its first and last analysis is spiritual unfoldment. It marks, indeed, the disappearance of a false sense of existence. The human mind loves to theorize and speculate. It postulates this and that and the other as a panacea for mortal woes. It builds up hypotheses, necessarily material, of course, upon which it erects mental superstructures that bear a plausible appearance of solidity, strength and permanence, but which crumble under the test of everyday experience.

When a man awakens through the perception of Christian Science to the fact that the human mind is particularly susceptible to deception, and consequently is a deceiver ever, he has started to attain that true knowledge which is essentially spiritual and therefore potent for good. It matters not whether he is driven to this by physical or mental suffering, spiritual hunger, or discontent with the barren fruits of an obsolete theology. Men arrive at the truth by various ways and from different motives; but these may be all focused in a desire to find relief from intolerable burdens, and often from what amounts to a conviction that in some way or other the whole theory of life as they have understood it is wrong. This opens up quite a new field of inquiry. Henceforth if life's problem is to be solved, it must be upon an entirely new premise, and the only premise worth thinking about is God, or Principle. He alone is the only foundational fact.

Who that studies the earthly life of Christ Jesus is not struck by his absolutely clear perception of the allness of God and the power that lay in the Christ which he manifested? Can anyone ever imagine Jesus speculating as to the existence of God as the only cause and creator, or as to man being a spiritual idea, or as to the unreality of sin, sickness and death? With even a measure of such knowledge and certitude, the light of truth would quickly dissipate the darkness of error, and theory about the spiritual would cease.

Now the distance between the spiritual attainment of Jesus and the popular theorization which is clogged by a belief in matter cannot be measured. It is too great to be measured by mortal sense, and as spiritual sense is only awakened gradually, it is possible that the traveler has only a slight notion of the task before him. But there is always this assurance—that no man ever detected the unreliability and delusive nature of human material theories who was not, in some measure at least, in a condition to perceive the truth that saves and heals. Which means, generally, that he has passed through some painful experience; otherwise he would probably have been content to remain comfortable in the flesh and enjoy the pleasures of life, if even for a season. He may not, consciously at least, be able to reason logically; but he will reason all the same. Every man's common sense tells him that human theories as applied to the destruction of evil, and the eradication of all the ills of the flesh, having failed, they must have failed because they never had any inherent power to succeed. The cause of failure is because, as Mrs. Eddy tersely declares in Science and Health (p. 275): "Our material human theories are destitute of Science."

Now Science, in its spiritual significance, and it has no other, is Principle, positive, unerring and unchangeable, being that knowledge of God which reveals Him as Mind, which creates, sustains and governs all that exists, capable of being applied to all human conditions that are counterfeits of infinite good. Without Principle existence would be a blank. Whatever therefore is "destitute of Science" cannot be a factor in a man's redemption. Even a human theory about the possibility of overcoming evil is better than a belief that evil is as real as good and therefore as eternal; but you could never conceive of such a theory healing sickness or destroying sin. In support of its assumption of control over mortals, it is perpetually engaged in false suggestion. It beguiles not in a harsh tyrannical way; not by mental pictures that afflict; but by a gentle leading that gradually develops into bonds that tighten in proportion to a man's surrender to the fascinations of the corporeal senses.

And there is nothing that mortals think more about than matter. When they think less about it they will be on the road to the kingdom of heaven. In the meanwhile, not only is every theory, conjectural and speculative, built upon matter—this supposititious opposite of Spirit—but humanity is busy now as ever it was, busier, indeed, if possible, in putting these theories into practice. Instead of recognizing the reign and rule of the divine order, it is the victim of a false mentality. Thus it would bar if it could that unfoldment of Truth in consciousness which renders nugatory, and even impossible, any vague speculations about the most efficacious method of human redemption.

Christian Science is pressing the vital truth upon the world's notice today. It is showing that the vision of the Christ, a vision that is an eternal fact, is uncovering and destroying

those tragic errors that have produced the present phenomenal outbreak of evil.

Humanity persists in theorizing about everything because it thinks that man is material. When it knows, as it may know, that man is spiritual, an idea in infinite Mind, it changes. While at one time a man only recognized a counterfeit mind, not the divine Mind; material phenomena, not spiritual ideas; while a sense of limitation trammelled his path and fear assailed him on every side, is it any wonder that in his body, his home, his business and his profession, he should manifest discordant conditions? "Human theories," Mrs. Eddy says on page 490 of Science and Health, "are helpless to make man harmonious or immortal, since he is so already, according to Christian Science. Our only need is to know this and reduce to practice the real man's divine Principle, Love." Here is the basis of all true demonstration in the line of Spirit.

## Lord Morley's Conversation

The leading characteristic of Lord Morley's conversation, George W. E. Russell says in his "Collections and Recollections," "is a dignified austerity of demeanor which repels familiarity and tends to keep conversation on a high level; but each time one meets him there is less formality and less restraint, and the grave courtesy which never fails is soon touched with friendliness and frank good humor in a singularly attractive fashion. He talks, not much, but remarkably well. His sentences are deliberate, clear-cut, often eloquent. He excels in phrasing. His quotations are apt and novel. His fine taste and varied reading enable him to hold his own in many fields where the mere professional politician is apt to be terribly astray. His kindness to social and literary beginners is one of his most engaging traits. He invariably finds something pleasant to say about the most immature and unpromising efforts, and he has the knack of so handling his own early experience as to make it an encouragement and a stimulus, and not (as the manner of some is) a burden and a boggy. Mr. Morley never obtrudes his own opinions, never introduces debatable matters, never dogmatizes. But he is always ready to pick up the gauntlet, especially if a Tory flings it down; is merciless towards ill-formed assertions, and is the alert and unsparring enemy of what Mr. Ruskin calls 'the obscene empires of Mammon and Belial.'"

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## Coliban River, Near Kynetown, Victoria

The Australian dwells in the large state capital, which acts as the sole trade outlet and inlet to the whole state; or in the agricultural districts immediately behind the coast; or in the back country, given up to grazing. The Australian of the cities speaks of the rest of his continent as "the bush." The dwellers in the agricultural country speak of the district further inland as the "back country." Those themselves in the back country have behind them a land, partly unknown, and therefore attractive to the adventurous, which they call the "Never-Never Land."

It has often been declared that the distinctive characteristic of the bush is its monotony. Flat or gently undulating land, dotted with trees nearly all belonging to the same family, and presenting a uniform dark green hue to the eye, extends for hundreds of miles. The trees are not so close together as to prevent the grass from flourishing on the plain beneath them, and there is little or no undergrowth.

This is a common aspect of the bush, but it is only one aspect and the bush

has many. There are Australians to whom the world recalls the picture of a roaring mountain stream of cold, clear water. The banks are carpeted knee-deep with maiden-hair and coral fern, and out of this tender green rise the velvety brown boles of the tree ferns, each crowned with its wide circle of broad fronds. Above the tree ferns trembles the graceful feathery foliage of the sassafras, and higher than the sassafras grows the myrtle, most shapely of all Australian trees. From this tangle of forest and fern, the tall mountain ashes rear their smooth gray columns, one hundred and fifty feet of straight timber before the first branch. The air is sweet with the scent of fragrant meadow plants, and from the thicket close at hand comes the long-drawn note of the whip bird, with its curious and startling staccato ending. Somewhere in the distance the lyre bird is imitating all the sounds of the forest, now fluting like a magpie, and anon warbling like a whole chorus of wrens. This is the bush in one of its most gracious aspects.

Fifty miles nearer the coast the mountain stream has become a brimming river, winding through fertile valleys and broad sunlit plains. Its banks are lined with groves of pleasant wattles, that are covered in the early spring with a garment of yellow blossoms, so fragrant that the warm breezes carry their message to the distant city, and men there know that winter has become spring again. Between the river and the distant blue hills, the grassy meadows are unbroken by any tree, save the clumps of lightwoods, with thick and shining foliage. These cast across the grass a welcome shadow, in which the sheep and cattle cluster when the sun grows warm. From the distance, the blue hills beckon invitingly, but viewed close at hand, they are forbidding and desolate. . . . There are wastes of sand hummocks, with crest and hollow as regular as the wave and the trough of the sea. Over all these wastes grows nothing but the stiff Spinifex grass, recognized as an unfailing sign of barren land.

The broad Western plains are more cheerful, with their clumps of drooping myalls, that glisten like silver when the wind stirs their leaves. The gray salt bush that covers the plain is not attractive to the eye, but it has the merit of being useful. There are other plains, where neither tree, bush, nor herb covers the nakedness of the red soil, and where the wind comes heralded by a cloud of dust that settles on everything, choking the dry

creek-beds, drifting over fences and even over buildings with its effacing redness. To the Australian it is all the bush. The mangrove swamps and dense tropical forests of the north, the tracts of giant timber in Southwestern Australia, the "scrub" waste of the interior, all go to make up the bush.

—E. C. Buley, in "Australian Life in Town and Country."

## The End of Summer

One day, at the time of the grain-harvesting, Kátya, Sonya, and I went out after dinner into the garden, to our favorite seat, in the shade of the linden overlooking the ravine, beyond which stretched a view of forests and fields. . . .

The day was hot, calm, and sultry. . . . But since noon the clouds began to dissipate, the sun came out bright. . . . All along the road back of the garden we could see the lumbering teams, loaded down with the sheaves, while the empty telegases hastened out for fresh loads, accompanied by peasants dressed in variegated shirts.

The thick dust neither moved off nor settled, but hung in the air, behind the hedges, among the translucent leaves of the trees in the garden. Farther away, at the threshing-floor, were heard voices, the creaking of wheels and the rustle of the yellow sheaves slowly moving by the fence, and lifted in the air, until the stacks before my eyes grew into oval houses, with the outlines of sharp-pointed roofs, and the figures of the peasants swarming about them.

Out on the dusty field also the telegases were moving about, and there also the yellow sheaves could be seen, and the sounds of wheels, of voices, and of songs were borne in to my ears.

On one side, the field became more and more open, with strips of hedge all overgrown with wormwood. Farther toward the right, down on the unsightly, half-reaped fields, I could see the bright-colored dresses of the women, bending the sheaves, bending over and waving their arms, while the encumbered field grew clear, and the symmetrical sheaves were disposed at intervals upon its level surface. Suddenly, as it were, before my very eyes, summer was transformed into autumn. . . .

The sun had already gone behind the crown of the birches in the alley, the dust was settling down over the field, the atmosphere became clearer and brighter under the slanting rays of the sun; the clouds passed en-

## The Coast Line of Britain

"I have, during the last twenty years, visited a good stretch of our British coast line, from appropriately enough, Start Point, Devon, in the southwest, all along the south coast, and then northward from Norfolk and Suffolk to Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland, up to Aberdeen. It has been my good fortune also to explore the Welsh coast from just below Chester to Carnarvon, and then up the west coast from the Wirral Peninsula, along the Lancashire coast to Morecombe Bay. Skipping the Cumberland littoral, I have penetrated along the Scottish coast, its lochs and islands, from the gleaming waters of the Solway Firth, right up to Skye. So that, altogether, I have been able to gain a fair idea of the greater portion of the coast line of Britain, an ambition which I long cherished, and which I hope to complete in its entirety in days to come." W. Percival Westcott writes in "My Life as a Naturalist" (1915).

"Such pilgrimages as these, although for the most part made but once a year, afford one a capital geographical education, and when, added to this, some amount of historical and natural history is sought for and obtained, the pleasure derived cannot be overestimated."

"By spreading out before me a map of England, Scotland and Wales (I have yet to set foot in Ireland), holiday memories are renewed with increased interest. . . . A map thus studied becomes a living regional sur-

vey, and when, added to one's memory, a detailed diary is at hand for consultation for any given district, one's reminiscences bear an added charm, which only those who experience can fully appreciate."

"Let me recall some of the scenes of my rambles away from Hertfordshire, as proof of how one is able to store up knowledge even after an interval of years. I have the map spread out before me as I write, and there is no need to consult my notes for this general dissertation, so clarified are my remembrances of what I have encountered."

"I see the glorious River Dart, down which I sailed from the old-world town of Totnes. The steep-wooded banks running right down to the water's edge still live within my memory, and, as we neared the open sea, I vividly recall the shoals of small jellyfish, which carried by the incoming tide, following a severe southern gale, were literally massed in countless thousands. I have seen much larger jellyfish on the east coast, but in point of numbers the River Dart holds pride of place."

"I have watched the seething masses of herrings off the harbor at Brixham, where, by the way, William of Orange landed on Nov. 5, 1688, to maintain, with his thirty thousand followers the Protestant religion, and the liberties of England."

"I have seen the famous flotilla of Brixham trawlers sail into harbor, on a fine summer evening, and, as the

brown-sailed ships rounded Berry Head (where grows the rare White Rock Rose, which I was fortunate enough to discover), by twos and threes, the scene was one which will always remain with me."

"I have undertaken the beautiful cliff walk from Anstey's Cove, round by Hope's Nose, to Torquay, watching the porpoises sporting their bulky bodies in the gleaming water beneath, and I have explored famous Kent's Cavern, near Torquay, from which such remarkable . . . remains have been obtained, as a result of the life-long labors of that lovable man . . . William Pengelly."

"Babbacombe's red cliffs, and unmatched greenery, have enchanted me, and the beautiful River Teign, and the more barren Exe, have lured me to their fascinating shores so as to have a peep at the wading birds, which so dearly delight to secure provender among the mud there, when the tide goes out and exposes a prolific hunting ground."

"I have explored the recesses of Lulworth Cove, near Weymouth, and stalked the rare Dartford Warbler near St. Albans Head, in Dorset, and around sunny Bournemouth I have spent many happy and profitable hours by the sea, and along the sandbanks near Poole Harbor."

"I have peeped over Beachy Head to get a sight of the Peregrine falcon, and gathered stray mushrooms on the Downs close by, as Richard Jeffries did before me."

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Cart Before the Horse

THE speech of Mr. Gompers, at the luncheon, in London, in honor of the American Labor Commission, combined with the interview given to the united journalists in London, is a manifesto sent directly to the German people of the voice of labor throughout the world. Mr. Gompers spoke only, of course, in the name of American Labor, and he did not profess to speak in the name of anything else, but his views are so in accord with those of the great majority of the Labor Party in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and the other allied countries, as to constitute what might be called the ultimatum of labor to the proletariat of Germany.

Mr. Gompers was careful, and wisely careful, not to intrude upon the politics of the United Kingdom. There was, however, nothing whatever to prevent him speaking in the name of American Labor, and he spoke, in the name of American Labor, not merely to a handful of men gathered round him at the interview, or sitting with him at the luncheon table, but to the whole world. What men like Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in England, like Mr. Troelstra in Holland, or the defeatist Socialists of France, will say to Mr. Gompers' speech it is difficult to imagine. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has insisted, with almost nagging reiteration, that Germany was not altogether to blame for the war, but that it was largely forced on her by the allied diplomacy. Mr. MacDonald has said this so often, that he seems unable now to admit that he has been hopelessly wrong. But now comes Mr. Gompers, with the whole history of the war spread before him like an open book, and with the full knowledge of all the intrigues which have constituted German foreign policy exposed, and tells the world quite openly that the Allies were forced into it, and that because the United States did not come in before they must not think that in the United States there was neither heart nor vision. He himself, he admits, was amongst those who waited impatiently for America to take its place, but he found it impossible for America to take its place earlier in the ranks of freedom, in the struggle for freedom. He could not hide from himself the fact that the United States consisted of a heterogeneous population, and that the President had been faced with the difficult task of bringing the country unitedly into the war, instead of courting division in its ranks over the war.

Now, however, that the United States was in the war, she must stop in till the end. Personally, he declared, he would rather shoulder a rifle in the ranks of a defeated army than he would bow to the ambitions of Germany, for the prostitution of labor throughout the world. Whatever labor in other countries might say or think, labor in America was firm on this, that it would have no dealings whatever with enemies' representatives either in Stockholm, or Berne, or anywhere else, until the war was won. He deprecated the criticism that there was anything vindictive or inhumane in this. The war must be won, and won by fighting, and not by negotiation, otherwise the Allied Powers would hand to their children the seeds of another war. There were, in short, he emphatically announced, two ways by which Germany could obtain peace. One was by her overthrowing her present form of government instinct with autocracy and militarism, and coming forward to meet the allied nations as a democracy with a true heart, and with a real democratic conscience. If Germany could not do this, or would not do this, the Allied Powers must then adopt the other alternative, that of crushing autocracy and militarism on the battle field, and for such an end, an end which would go a long way toward giving peace to the world, no sacrifice could be too great.

Any person can see from this that Mr. Gompers has no intention whatever of being deceived by autocracy negotiating in the garments of Socialism. No matter how tender-hearted Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, or Mr. Henderson may be, Mr. Gompers declines to be caught by the sympathetic mesmerism which would induce him to believe that the utterances of the Vorwärts, or the explanations of Mr. Philip Scheidemann, are anything but

*Cupid steep'd in starch,  
Orlando's helmet in Augustine's cowl.*

Mr. Philip Scheidemann's endeavor to draw together the Socialists of England in a banquet of love, in order that Germany may escape from the consequences of torpedoing the Lusitania, of bombing hospitals, of sinking hospital ships, of poisoning wells, of raiding defenseless villages, of burning cities, of cutting down orchards, or of carrying away the inhabitants of provinces, as the Egyptians carried the Israelites into captivity,—these, and a thousand other things, cannot be washed out by Cupid steep'd in starch, any more than defeated militarism and exposed autocracy can hide its helmet in a cowl.

It was Mrs. Philip Snowden, who wrote, in "The Labour Leader," in London, that President Wilson was getting too exalted an idea of his own supreme importance and power, and that he would never carry America with him for the prolonged war his policy involved. It would be interesting today, as the world watches America getting into its stride, if Mrs. Philip Snowden would explain exactly what she meant by those passages. A lecture tour through a country does not always constitute you an authority on that country. But, after all, Mrs. Philip Snowden's extraordinary failure to understand the American people is not so remarkable as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's failure to understand the war, for it was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who once wrote that he thought he had proved that the European war was the result of the existence of the Entente and the Alliance, and that the Allies, in consequence, were in the war as the result of Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy. Could any statement possibly be more perverse than

that, especially in the face of the subsequent revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, to the effect that, in the negotiations over the difficulties in the East, Sir Edward Grey practically never sided with Russia or France, indeed, he usually took the side of the Central Powers, so as to prevent as far as possible a pretext for a fight. Even, indeed, after Germany's refusal to accept his proposals he asked the Wilhelmstrasse, Prince Lichnowsky declares, to come forward with a proposal of its own. It was the Wilhelmstrasse which then insisted upon the war, so that the impression became ever stronger that Germany demanded war in all circumstances.

And so the cosmopolitan cockney returns to London, a Daniel come to judgment, a Daniel who sees the war must be won first, and then, as he says, that the reconstruction of society must begin. For charm Mr. MacDonald never so enticingly, and sing Mr. Troelstra never so sweetly, labor throughout the allied countries is too sane to think of putting the cart before the horse.

### Native Africans and the War

ONE phase of the war about which comparatively little is heard, but the importance and possible effects of which it would be difficult to exaggerate, is the enormous assemblage of non-combatant labor from the semi-civilized peoples of the world to be found behind the lines on the western and other fronts. From time to time, special mention is made of what this people or that people have contributed in the way of fighting men and labor to the war, and most writers of war books have alluded to the "polyglot crowds behind the lines." It is to be suspected, however, that few people, even yet, have any just idea of the vast melting pot of races which is to be found behind the allied front, all the way from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, to take only one instance. In this region are to be found, not in small units, but in hundreds and thousands, Chinese, Burmians, Indians, both those from India and those from Canada and the United States, Fijians, Algerians, Moroccans, Senegalese, representatives of every race in South Africa, and so on through a long list.

South Africa's contribution is particularly interesting, because amongst the native races at present in France are to be found representatives of all those peoples who, at one time or other, during the last thirty or forty years, have been in arms against the British rule in South Africa. Zulus, Basutos, Matabeles, and so on, are all recorded in the history of South Africa as one-time opponents of Great Britain, and now, today, they are giving of their best to help the British and the allied cause. They are to be seen, as Sir Herbert Sloley, a former resident commissioner in Basutoland, has said, felling trees, and handling timber in the forests of the Seine very much as they chop, lop, and strip the wattle plantations in Natal. They shift cargoes in French ports and railway stations, in the style they have learned in Cape Town and Durban, whilst their familiarity with railway construction and the blasting processes of the Johannesburg and Kimberley mines make them valuable as quarrymen and railway workers.

The whole idea represents a remarkable development, but perhaps the most interesting and important outcome of it all will be the effect that the return of these men will have upon their own people. It is true, as Sir Herbert Sloley has pointed out, that it is never possible to say exactly how a South African native will view a situation, or what will be the outstanding impression which he will take away from it; but that he will share in the vast pooling of thoughts and ideas, hopes and aspirations, which is taking place on all the battlefronts, cannot be questioned. No one who has had any experience of what this means can have any doubt that the result will mean progress; whatever the exact form it may take.

### Shortage, Surplus, and Price

AN OFFICIAL estimate, indorsed by A. C. Bedford, chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, placed the gasoline saving in the United States, by observance of the first motorless Sunday, at between 100,000 and 150,000 barrels, equal to from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons. This estimate, it appears, was based on figures supplied by oil company employees stationed at key points on practically every good motoring road in the United States. There was a closer observance of the second motorless Sunday, and an unofficial estimate placed the amount saved throughout the country on that day at 10,000,000 gallons. Perhaps it would be fair to suppose that on the two Sundays the total amount of gasoline saved was approximately 15,000,000 gallons. That is to say, there was an actual gain of 15,000,000 gallons in the stock on hand, if there is sound logic in the reasoning that a gallon saved is a gallon gained.

Mystery has always surrounded the oil and gasoline industry in the United States. Outside of the close corporations in control of it, nobody has ever been able to obtain satisfactory, or conclusive, knowledge of oil and gasoline production. Reports made by the oil companies and combinations are confusing rather than enlightening. They are also contradictory. Persons honestly seeking information concerning the operations of the industry have been driven, time and again, to working backward from reports of gross and net earnings and declared dividends, instead of starting from the bases of production, sales, prices, and profits.

It would be interesting, then, to learn from what source, and in what manner, Dr. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administrator, obtained the information upon which he based his request, tantamount to an order, that the gasoline supply be conserved by the suspension of pleasure motoring on Sundays. Who told him that there was a present or prospective shortage in the supply? Did he have the matter investigated by government experts, or did he take the word of representatives of the oil companies for it? Were the oil companies more, or less, solicitous about maintaining an abnormal price for gasoline, by creating or strengthening the impression that the stock of gasoline was falling off, than of conserving the supply in the public interest?

The price of gasoline has been steadily advanced on

the ground of declining supply. When the supply is increased by millions of gallons, through an appeal to the patriotism of motor car owners, the price remains firm at the highest point. What the public is desirous of knowing, at the present time, and the United States Senate also has been aroused by Senator Lodge to a lively interest in this question, is, if the automobile owners of the United States are to go on Sunday after Sunday indefinitely, saving gasoline in order that a fiction as to a shortage and an excuse for excessive prices may be maintained.

Conditions with regard to gasoline in this respect are much like those with regard to coal. There is no longer ground for the plea of lack of labor in the mines, or the plea of lack of cars at the mouth of the pits. There is no more reason why there should be a shortage of gasoline than that there should be a shortage of coal east of the Mississippi.

No doubt there is a tremendous demand for gasoline as a consequence of the war. No doubt the demand for coal has increased immensely as a consequence of the war, but even such figures as are available, in both instances, show that production has correspondingly increased, and that if the margin of profit has been reduced, on the one hand, by increased cost of production, it has been correspondingly increased by the aggregate of sales. When the strain is relieved by compensatory conditions, however, in either of these industries, the public is not allowed to share in the consequent benefit. Prices go up on reports of shortage; they do not come down on reports of surplus, even when the consumer is requested, or practically compelled, to contribute through personal deprivation to the creation of this surplus.

Whatever of slack there has been in coal, whatever of shrinkage there has been in oil, the consumer has been called upon to make good. The war has become a convenient excuse for every step the coal and oil concerns have taken to conserve their profits and maintain their dividends. True, these concerns must pay high taxes. So must all corporations; so must all individuals; so must the consumers of coal, of oil, and of oil products, and, in addition, the latter are asked, and obliged, to pay excessive prices for essential commodities, apparently in order that the combinations in control of them shall, in the long run, be even more prosperous in time of war than they ever were in time of peace.

### Aix-les-Bains

THERE is something strikingly appropriate in the selection of the famous watering place of French Savoy as the first of the so-called "leave areas" of the United States Army in Europe. Back in imperial Roman days, this locality was a popular bathing resort familiar to the Roman soldiery, and the United States soldier of today, hailing from a rude cabin on the banks of the Mississippi, or from a mansion on Fifth Avenue, is in a sense merely his successor. Aix-les-Bains was then Aquæ Gratiarum, but "aquæ," for the site of these ancient warm springs, was in time everywhere corrupted into the modern "Aix" until these early frontiers of Rome became dotted, from Holland to the Mediterranean, with a confusing array of them. There was thus always the possibility of confusing the Aixes, in the case of anyone except a Frenchman, though the geographers did their best to keep them tolerably distinct. Hence, if one kept a careful eye upon the differentiating affixes, or successfully recalled which had and which had not an affix, one might reasonably hope to avoid confounding the Aix of Germany with another of France. One might, indeed, grasp the fundamental difference between the Rhenish Aix of Charlemagne and the Provençal Aix of King René, between the rude court of the warring emperor and René's gentle Courts of Love and the Troubadours.

To be sure, the fame which has come to the Aix of "les-Bains" resembles that of neither one of these. Its ambition has been to stand out as an aristocratic cosmopolitan resort. For this it built its palatial hotels, for this it constructed its beautiful promenades, its labyrinthine Casino, and its elegant Grand Cercle. Probably never in the wildest dreams of Aix, once the resort of kings and queens, did it imagine that it would be called upon to house and entertain thousands of the democratic army of the United States. Aix-les-Bains has never really cared for democracy; it has kept up its prices to keep democracy out. It has never thought of visitors in terms of quantity so much as in quality; and quality, for Aix-les-Bains, the summer aftermath of Monte Carlo or Nice, has generally stood for wealth and social rank. It welcomed with open arms the American millionaire; but the casual tourist only peeped in furtively, felt the chill of the welcome, and was soon off again to a more congenial spot.

Of course, the charm of Aix-les-Bains to its habitués, next to its gayety, has been its cosmopolitan character. One might be sure of finding a distinguished actor, or singer, a statesman or man of letters, a brilliant general, or a notable leader of society there mingling with the people on the terraces of the hotels or of the Casino, or promenading the shaded avenue extending to the picturesque shores of Lake Bourget, or even occupying one of the mysterious closed chairs which, each morning, were borne to the thermal establishment by stalwart men from the hotels. In those halcyon days for Aix-les-Bains, it used to be a familiar saying that each nationality always had there the opportunity to greet one of its most distinguished representatives; and "Voilà M. de Lesseps!" or "There goes Gladstone!" or "Look! Queen Victoria!" were exclamations frequently heard upon the public promenades.

Democracy has Aix-les-Bains, today, in almost exclusive possession; democracy with its simple tastes and ordered pleasures. Democracy in canvas leggings or puttees roams the ballrooms, the assembly halls, the terraces, and even the erstwhile gambling rooms, or assemblies in its thousands for the soirées musicales of the Grand Cercle. American men and women, specially chosen for the purpose, inspire and control this new and unwonted social life of the place. Democracy billets itself in the

royal suites. It takes the steamers on the lake, and motors along the low, winding shore; it makes excursions to the rare old monastery of the Dukes of Savoy; it "does" neighboring Chambéry; climbs Mt. Revard for a glimpse of the glaciers, the famous Chartreuse, and the glistening white peak of Mt. Blanc; plays golf, tennis, or baseball, and throngs the terraces when the bands play.

Democracy, in fact, is king at Aix-les-Bains, and the probability is that the American will have left such an impress of his native character that the town will never be quite its old-time self again.

### Notes and Comments

VOLOGDA, from which the representatives of the Allies have thought well to take their departure, was known to Richard Chancellor, of the Willoughby expedition, in 1554. He enumerates, in the account of his voyage, the commodities thereof: "Tallowe, Waxe, and Flaxe," and advises English merchants to choose it as their "standing house," for "it is a great towne standing in the heart of Russia, with many great and good towne about it," and the charges there, he adds, would not be so high as the English merchants would find them in "Mosco" and "Nijni Novgorode."

It is not the first time that the Russian people have welcomed an English landing on their northern coasts. Chancellor and his companions made a good impression on the "common people, who came together offering to these new-come ghests victuals freely." The first Russians the English mariners saw were fisherfolk who at first were "in great feare," prostrating themselves, and "offering to kisse his feete," but "hee looked pleasantly on them, comforting them by signs and gestures, and they, being dismissed, spread by and by a report abroad of the arrivall of a strange nation, of a singular gentleness and courtesie."

THE new United States Senator from Kentucky, George Brown Martin, is, in a national sense, one of the least known among those men generally deemed available for the appointment. In his own neighborhood, however, he is well thought of. The advantage of not being well known, when one is suddenly called upon to fill a conspicuous public office, compensates for any attending disadvantages, in that the new incumbent has time to find himself before the critics begin to peck at his record.

THE Adelphi, of so many and so curious memories, is adding another chapter to its history with the opening of the Beaver Hut, the Canadian Y. M. C. A., which has arisen on the site of the old Tivoli Music Hall. Somebody describes it as a cross between a Swiss chalet and a riverside cottage. Eighteenth Century memories of Garrick, Fanny Burney, and the Brothers Adam through the old Adelphi. Dickens, too, had a particular fancy for the "Arches," of unsavory reputation, when, as a small boy, employed at the Hungerford Bridge blacking factory, he included them in his prowls around Covent Garden and the Strand.

WHEN a Hungarian paper like the Szabadság becomes so sane as boldly to state that "Germany is already beaten, and that every German who sacrifices his life from now on will have been sacrificed in vain," it performs a great service to the Allies. But it should be more careful about its dates. The sacrifice alluded to began, not after the present German defeat, but on August 4, 1914.

IN THEIR efforts to safeguard the rights of their fellow men, it is passing strange that the champions of the liquor interests have failed to show that, in at least one instance, prohibition has reduced church attendance. It is reported that the pastor conducting the services for the prisoners at one of the provincial jails in Western Canada has seen his congregation dwindle from an average of 110, when the section was wet, to one of 38, under prohibition. And yet there are those who do not appreciate the elevating influence of the saloon on society!

IT WAS General, then Colonel, Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., who drove Sitting Bull and the Sioux to the wall after the terrible affair on the Rosebud. Colonel Miles had come in close contact with the chief on many occasions, knew him as well as a white soldier could know a hostile Indian warrior in those days, and was fair enough to give his great antagonist in the Northwest all the credit, as a fighter and a commander, belonging to him. In his work "Serving the Republic," General Miles always refers to Sitting Bull in terms of respect. In recording his campaigns against the Sioux, on page 139, he writes:

*Sitting Bull had kept aloof from the agencies, except to trade. He visited the white settlements only to raid and plunder. He was the embodiment of everything hostile to civilization, a perfect type of the savage Indian, a natural-born leader of men; cunning and courageous. He always advocated war against the white race. Though not an hereditary chief, when any great war council was held, he was the central figure and the head of the war element. He had the power of drawing, molding and wielding large bodies of his race and inspiring their hearts' emotions until they were prepared to act and move as one.*

ON PAGE 237, General Miles refers to Sitting Bull as "that great war chief," and on page 239, commenting upon the closing scene in the career of an Indian warrior comparable even with Tecumseh and Pontiac, he says:

*It is a little singular that the last real encounter of this greatest of Indian chieftains should have been a tragedy in which he was to fall by the hands of men of his own race. He was the strongest type of the hostile Indian that this country has produced. His reputation had been made by courage, energy and intense hostility to the white race in his early days. He had gradually risen to leadership until he became the great organizing or controlling spirit of the hostile element. None of the other Indians possessed such power to draw and mold the hearts of his people to one purpose, and his fall appeared to be the death-knell of the Indian supremacy in that western country.*

The esteemed Evening Journal of Richmond, Va., will probably notice that General Miles omits all mention of Sitting Bull as a medicine man. In this, however, the soldier-author is at one with the great majority of informed writers on Sioux history.